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The Chronicle.

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THE CLEARING HOUSE CERTIFICATES AND THE MONEY MARKET.

The withdrawal of 2½ millions of Clearing House Certificates has just been announced, and there are several related topics of interest which are attracting attention in Wall street in connection with the money market. For some days an interruption has been observed in the influx of National Bank notes to this centre, and the tidal flow of currency from the interior is evidently checked for the moment. This is in some respects a favorable indication; as it shows that currency is wanted in the interior, and that the business movements there are developing a new and less languid activity. The change is not sufficiently pronounced to form, as yet, the basis of any extended inferences. But these tidal movements of money attract anxious observation, especially at certain periods of the year. For example, the grain trade of the West causes an outward current of deposits and notes from the banks of this city in October, the currency being released and returning hither about the close of the year. Next comes the pork crop, which makes its demand for currency in December, the return current setting in this way about the beginning of February. Thirdly, there is the cotton crop, which causes

an outward flow of currency in November, December and January, the return current making itself felt here in April or May. Fourthly, there is always an active drain about the 1st of April, caused by the temporary settlements at that date in the country. All these tidal movements of currency are invested with special interest, and help those persons who would intelligently forecast the future of the loan market. There is an especial force in the drain of October and April, when the money market here usually suffers no small interruption of its equilibrium and ease. Had our monetary system its proper elasticity, the severe stringency of the spring and fall might be averted. Such, at least, is the prevailing belief. And many expedients have been suggested to impart the needful elasticity to our currency machinery. The Chamber of Commerce has under consideration a proposition to accomplish this object by an issue of Treasury notes bearing 3-65 per cent. interest. These notes are to be given out from the Treasury at par, and again cashed there at par on demand. They are also to be made bank reserve money, which would necessitate their being a legal tender. A few millions of these notes, it is said, would give an amazing access of elasticity to the monetary circulation of the country, inasmuch as on a moderately tight money market the notes would go into the Treasury for cash, and on an easy money market they would spontaneously flow out. That this method of conferring elasticity on the currency has some obvious merits is not to be denied, but the experiment in its full details is too radical, and involves too much risk to be likely to command much public favor. There is, besides this fatal objection to this scheme, that it contemplates an increase in the aggregate of legal tenders afloat, and Congress is pledged against any such enlargement. We suppose, however, that the object in view could be accomplished by an issue of Clearing House certificates, which there is authority for without any new legislation. This issue might be made to a sufficient extent to cover those certificates which have just been called in. The amount of these is 2½ millions, extending to No. 860 of those for \$5,000, and to No. 758 of those for \$10,000. These certificates will cease to bear interest on the 31st of March, just before the tidal movement of April 1 to which we have just referred.

Of course there would be no need for the issue of these new certificates except the monetary machinery should show signs of danger and undue activity. But it is no small protection against financial perturbation if such a remedy is at hand ready for use whenever it may be called for by the exigencies of the money market. For the rest, however, there is no immediate apprehension. The loan market is easy, and in the absence of any exterior and unexpected

causes of trouble it will grow more and more abundantly supplied with capital, until the April drain sets in. Mr. Boutwell has begun to pour out his hoarded currency from the Treasury vaults, as was urged upon him some months ago. The severest drain of currency from the country to the interior is over and the tidal flow is reversed. Money is now coming this way. Our banks hold currency enough and to spare. Soon we shall hear the question of a Clearing House for the redemption of bank notes eagerly debated, as always happens when the rise of the stream of currency is, so to speak, in its spring tide. While then one is glad to see that the Secretary of the Treasury has yielded to the force of public opinion in regard to the hoarding of greenbacks, it cannot but be expected that the same enlightened policy of giving ease to the money market will control his movements if, as sometimes happens, the season of spring activity in business should develop next April some degree of monetary stringency. The accumulation of currency in the Treasury during the inactive intervening season of business will enable Mr. Boutwell to let out his hoard when it will replenish the depleted channels of the circulation, and if any further supply is needed it will be easy for him to issue Clearing House Certificates in place of those he is now retiring.

MR. BOUTWELL AND THE PEOPLE.

The honesty, executive industry, and unimpeachable fidelity of Mr. Boutwell fit him so well for the high functions of Secretary of the Treasury that the people generally have but little sympathy with the efforts which are on foot for his removal from office. It is true that his policy is in several of its parts unpopular, and that the resolute pertinacity with which he has urged injudicious propositions does more credit to his conscious rectitude than to his abilities as a financial statesman. Still his office is purely ministerial. As the Head of a Department and a servant of the people, he is bound to administer the laws, to obey Congress, and to carry out the policy prescribed to him, whether he approves it or not. The Treasury of this country has no longer the vast discretionary powers which it wielded during the war, and for a year or two afterwards. With the exception of the hoarded balance in the vaults of the Treasury, and the important functions which this balance exerts in giving elasticity to the currency, and preventing alternate stringency and inflation of credits at certain critical periods of the year, there is but little remaining of the stupendous fabric of power which was formerly so much dreaded, because occasionally it caused trouble during the administration of one or two of his predecessors. Mr. Boutwell has shown indications of a desire to accommodate his manipulations of the Treasury to the rules which ought to regulate them, although it had been better if his change of policy were less tardy.

It is not certain whether Mr. Boutwell's movement for refunding the debt will lessen or augment his popularity, but he has considerable faith in the scheme; and on the 6th of March he proposes to open books of subscription for the new bonds, both here and abroad. A commission of one-half per cent is allowed by law for the conducting of the business, and if it were possible to negotiate the whole of the 1,500 millions of bonds, the aggregate commissions would cost the country $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions of dollars. How much prospect there really is for the success of Mr. Boutwell's new loan may be inferred from the fact that he is not allowed to offer the bonds below par in gold, although they bear interest at 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent, while anybody can buy our outstanding six per cent five-twenties for a lower price in the open market. As an extra inducement and

compensation to attract purchasers, Mr. Boutwell offers these privileges: First, The bonds are by law made payable, principal and interest, in gold coin at the present standard. This precaution against currency-depreciation is given in the case of no other securities which have ever been issued by the United States Government, or by any prominent corporation in this country. Secondly, the interest is payable quarterly instead of half yearly; and thirdly the bonds are absolutely exempt from taxation by State, municipal or federal authority. This last privilege has not, we believe, been conceded before to any species of property by our government or by any first class foreign power. Whether the exemption from all taxes is allowed by the Constitution of the United States has been doubted, but in any case it violates a fundamental principle of finance, and the spirit of our institutions forbids that a precedent should be established for freeing any set of capitalists or any species of property from the inalienable, paramount and universal obligation to support the government. As such a perilous experiment was never by us resorted to during the darkest days of the civil war, or in the severest pressure to defend the government from destruction, the question is asked whether it should be conceded now; whether if conceded it can be or should be sustained in law, and whether the saving of a few millions for four or five years in interest could compensate for the risk of adding to our unwieldy fiscal fabric a new element of disintegration, discontent and danger.

Mr. Boutwell announces that he will receive proposals for the following aggregates of bonds, of which the issue was authorized by the act of last July: Four per cents, redeemable after 30 years, 700 millions; four and a half per cents, 300 millions; five per cents, after 10 years, 500 millions. Subscriptions will be opened at each of the Sub-Treasuries in this country, and at suitable agencies in London and Frankfort. The subscribers must deposit two per cent on enrollment and the rest of the purchase money on the delivery of the bonds. Preference will be given in the following order: First, to subscribers for equal amounts of 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cents.; secondly, to subscribers for equal amounts of $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cents; thirdly, to subscribers for 5 per cents. Mr. Boutwell does not reserve to the Treasury as usual the right to reject any and all bids. This important privilege he will, of course, take care to secure. The bonds are all to be sold at par in coin, and payment may be made in any description of five-twenties at par. These new bonds have been so long offered without takers in this market that we know not what reason Mr. Boutwell conceives himself to possess for supposing that they will find a better market here now. He is said to be relying on the National Banks; but our banks throughout the country are all less prosperous than they were, and such is the competition for business that multitudes of these institutions have great difficulty to earn dividends. Without a compulsion-law passed by Congress obliging them to take the new bonds does Mr. Boutwell suppose that the banks in the face of dwindling profits, will give up 8 or 10 millions of dollars a year of their interest? Whether the banks have hitherto escaped their fair share of fiscal burdens, and whether they ought to pay as much as this in the shape of annual taxation is another question. To set right such a wrong another remedy could be chosen.

But Mr. Boutwell we believe is also depending on a foreign market for the new bonds. He has been persuaded that foreigners are willing to buy them, and if so it will no doubt offer a fair opening for new business to such of our enterprising foreign bankers as may be appointed agents for disposing of the securities and receiving subscriptions. But

why do not these financial gentlemen recommend their clients abroad to buy our Five-Twenty six per cent. bonds below par, instead of buying at par the new 4, 4½ and 5 per cents? and why do they think that the new loan can be a success with the embers of war still smoking in Europe? These questions, we presume, Mr. Boutwell has asked and has had answered. We can understand and we heartily share his anxiety to fund the debt at a lower rate of interest. It is a patriotic project to save, if possible 15 or 20 millions of dollars a year in interest alone. But he should remember two or three things. First, we have but lately funded the debt in its present form, at a vast expense. Secondly, experience shows that such funding operations derange and disturb business and inflict enormous losses on the people by disorganizing the money market. Inexperienced or designing men may tell him that because there is only an exchange of bonds and no new debt made that no monetary perturbation can result. But he must not believe them. Thirdly, the loss of prestige, if the scheme should fail, will embarrass, if not prevent, any new effort at a better time and in a more auspicious form. Fourthly, the crude system of issuing time-bonds, like our outstanding five-twenties and ten-forties, should be thrown aside as too antiquated and expensive and too prejudicial to the borrower. Our credit is now so well established, that if we manage our finances well, we shall raise any sum we want at 4 per cent within five years from this time. But our bonds on the market, at home and abroad, are now so numerous that for the present we cannot probably borrow any large amount below six per cent. In this state of things we can afford to wait four or five years if such a delay should be necessary for doing well what Mr. Boutwell is so anxious to do imperfectly and at once.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The press and people are ever ready with their suggestions on the occurrence of a railway accident. It is not surprising that these suggestions should be peculiarly abundant in view of the painful experience of the past week. But how important is it that our views may be practical in order that they may have effect or be useful. It certainly is not feasible to drive the oil business off our railroads; nor to compel the cars to stop every few miles; nor, in a word, to require anything of the company which will to any great extent fetter commerce or travel.

In this case the real cause of the accident and also of its most aggravating features are not far to seek. They were one and the same thing—a defect in the construction of our railroads, which can be very easily remedied. Suppose the bridge where the accident happened had been made of iron and covered with an iron floor; could the broken axle of the freight train or the broken truck have caught in the cross beams of the bridge and thrown the cars over on the other track? or would the bridge have taken fire if thus constructed? Then again if sufficient strength had been given to this iron bridge to support any weight, would not many of the passengers have been saved? As it happened, the worst feature was the fact that the bridge gave way and the cars were precipitated into the water. Many could have been rescued from the fire if the cars could have been reached; and probably the entire accident would have been avoided had there been a smooth flooring over the bridge of sufficient strength to carry over the broken freight car, in the same manner as it had been carried for many hundred feet before it reached the bridge.

Now it is no answer to this suggestion to say that it would cost something to have such bridges made. The railroad in question is not a weak road of sickly finances.

It finds no difficulty in paying the interest on its bonds, or a cash eight per cent. dividend to its stockholders. More than that, it has, within a brief period, given its stockholders an immense bonus and now returns them a high interest on this new stock. These facts are of much interest in this connection, and suggest the inquiry whether so rich a road is to be allowed to transport its passengers over any chasm it chooses on a simple rail propped up on a few crumbling sticks of timber. These words are not exaggerations. Let any one who thinks they are examine for himself, and he will find that where there should be solid masonry there are instead timber props, and where there should be iron there is wood.

The time was when cheaply built railways were a necessity in this country. We had not and could not command the capital to build better, and had not the travel or traffic to support them if built. Corduroy roads are frequently required as a first step in progress, and for the same reason and as a temporary measure a new country may submit to a slightly built railway. But has not that period passed in New York State, or at least with a road that can make its stockholders such returns as the Hudson has been able to make of late years? It would of course call for a large outlay to replace all these bridges; but are there not the best reasons for the legislature saying that it shall be done? that some of these extra dividends shall be turned in to secure the safety of passengers? There may not be sufficient virtue in any Assembly and Senate to give the people such laws—we are not prepared to hazard an opinion on that question, as we know the purchasing power of these railroad corporations—but as to its justice and necessity there can be no doubt in any reasonable man's mind.

In this connection we wish to speak upon another point which requires notice, and which this accident suggests. With several railroads it is a common practice to have kerosene lamps in the cars, to be lighted evenings or in passing tunnels, and each of these lamps contains at least enough of the oil to burn passengers horribly, if it should be scattered in the car, if not suddenly to fire the whole train. The accidents constantly occurring in households from the use of these oils is a warning of what may be expected to happen at any time on trains. When the same article is used in large amounts and on cars in rapid motion, a lamp requires comparatively a small shock to break or overturn it, and that which might and ought to be but a trifling incident of travel could easily be turned into a painful or even fatal calamity by the presence of this deceitful fluid.

The problem of lighting railway cars is not one of such difficulty as to excuse this practice. It may be true that the reservoir of illuminating gas now carried on some trains and on many steamboats is hardly safer than the oil itself. But there are railways, and among them some of our best lines, on which large candles are used for lights, and nothing else. These answer all the purposes for which such lights are needed, and they are entirely safe. The difference of expense is but trifling, and is not to be set up as an excuse for endangering lives. We, therefore, claim that burning-oils should be banished from our railroad cars; and let the community be assured that the horrors of death by fire shall not be brought upon them, as it may now be, by the slightest defect in railway materials, or the slightest carelessness in railway officials.

COTTON, 1870 AND 1871—THE RETROSPECT AND THE PROSPECT. [COMMUNICATED.]

At the beginning of 1870, and for some months thereafter, the supply of raw cotton to Europe, particularly the American portion, as subsequently developed, was widely underestimated. This error sustained high prices in the early

months, and perhaps contributed to the good demand for both cotton and goods which prevailed. Hence the year opened with middling upland cotton (Am.) at 11½d. in Liverpool, and No. 40 mule twist at 16½d. in Manchester. Cotton declined but slowly as the extent of the supply gradually became apparent, holding an average price of about 11d. for middling upland through the spring months, 10½d. in May, and 9½d. in June. Upon the declaration of war by France, late in July, there was a rush to sell, and under it cotton fell to 7½d. for middling uplands and other qualities in proportion, causing immense losses to holders and many failures. From this extreme depression there was a quick reaction to 9½d. in August and September, followed by a decline to 8½d. in October. In November, under the scarcity of American cotton, middling uplands advanced to 9½d., after which came larger supplies and highly favorable reports of the incoming American crop, causing a decline to 8½d.; at which price the year closed.

The previous year (1869) closed with small profits to spinners, which were continued and increased in the first seven months of 1870. The average difference between the prices of middling upland cotton and No. 40 mule twist through the whole of 1869 was but 4d. per pound, affording a profit only in the later months. In the first seven months of 1870 that difference was 5½d., and for the whole year its average was 5d., which though affording but a small enough profit, showed a wide margin of improvement upon any previous year since 1861, in remarkable contrast, says one writer, with the "nine weary years" during which "the spinners saw their capital melting away under an almost constantly losing business; so that at the close of 1869 the position of this great industry was deplorable." These profits, with the present prospective increase under the influence of cheapening cotton and a demand for the utmost production of the cotton mills, give promise of a highly prosperous business in 1871, and have put in active operation nearly every available spindle. With cheaper cotton, better and more substantial fabrics are produced, suited to the home and continental demand, requiring the consumption of more cotton to the spindle and in the aggregate. No new cotton mills are building, and it was earnestly hoped that none would be built during the coming year to impair by excessive competition the good trade and prosperity now in prospect.

The statistics of cotton in Great Britain for the year are:

Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1870	460,180 bales.
Imports from America (U. S.)	1,664,010
" India	1,063,540
" Brazil	402,760
" Egypt	192,790
" other countries	139,230
	3,462,330 bales.

Total supply	3,922,510 bales.
Taken for consumption in Great Britain	2,797,090
Taken for export from Great Britain	658,430
	3,455,520 bales.

Leaving stock on hand Dec. 31, 1870	446,990 bales.
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The average weight of bales imported in 1870 was 380 pounds, making an aggregate weight of	1,315,397,730 lb.
The average weight of bales imported in 1869 was 354 pounds, making an aggregate weight of	1,198,354,550 lb.

Increase in 1870	117,043,180 lb.
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equal to 330,630 bales of the average weight in 1869, or 9.77 per cent.

The average weight of bales consumed in Great Britain during 1870 was 386 pounds, an aggregate of	1,078,204,510 lb.
That of 1869 was 358 pounds, an aggregate of	941,585,530 lb.

Increase in 1870*	136,618,980 lb.
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equal to 381,617 bales, of 358 pounds each (as in 1869), or 14½ per cent, though it was but 8½ per cent larger than the consumption of 1868. The export fell, below that of 1869, 133,420 bales, or 17 per cent.

* The British consumption of 1870—1,078,204,510 pounds—was almost exactly the same as in 1860—1,079,321,000 pounds—the largest ever known, which, with that of 1861, almost as large, supplied the markets of the world at that date with cotton goods to an excess threatening great losses, which were averted by the occurrence of our war and the cotton famine.

Of the whole production of cotton goods and yarns in Great Britain, taking the average for the last five years, 81½

per cent. of the weight and 78 per cent of the value has been exported, and only 18½ per cent of weight, and 22 per cent of value has been consumed at home.

The actual figures for 1869 were:

Exported	700,098,000 pounds—value, £72,111,000
Consumed at home	130,000,000 pounds—value, 15,460,000

—and for 1868:

Exported	723,166,000 pounds—value, £73,052,000
Consumed at home	160,000,000 pounds—value, 19,665,000

(The figures for 1870 have not been received.)

Of the exports of cotton cloth the average has been about 72 per cent to warm countries, and consisted chiefly of light fabrics. In the last five years 27 per cent of the entire export was to the East Indies alone. These proportions are worthy of note in considering the character of the English cotton trade and its prospects for the current year.

The exports of plain and colored cotton goods to China in 1870 exceed those of 1869 by 32 per cent, and the average of the five years 1865–69 by 72 per cent, while those to India in 1870 exceed those of 1869 by 21 per cent, and the average of the five years by 39 per cent. These exports of 1870 exceed those of 1861 (the largest in any one year before our war) by 68 per cent to China and 44 per cent to India. In 1861 the eastern markets were much overstocked; ruinous losses were impending when our war occurred to cut off cotton supply and impart high value to goods on hand. Then there had been a rapid increase in the consumption of cotton and production of goods. The cotton consumed in Great Britain was

In 1850	588,200,000 lbs.	In 1858	905,600,000 lbs.
In 1855	839,100,000 lbs.	In 1859	976,600,000 lbs.
In 1856	891,400,000 lbs.	In 1860	1,079,321,000 lbs.
In 1857	826,000,000 lbs.	In 1861	1,007,400,000 lbs.

—the increase in ten years, 1850 to 1860, being 83½ per cent.

Leaving out of view the years 1862 to 1865 inclusive, note the increase in consumption since 1865:

In 1866	890,700,000 lbs.	In 1869	941,585,520 lbs.
In 1867	954,500,000 lbs.	In 1870	1,078,204,510 lbs.
In 1868	985,475,700 lbs.		

The eastern markets are reported to be again glutted with cotton goods. It is believed that the lower prices now expected will cause their active distribution to consumers, and the demand in England for export is unabated. Large profits are an incentive to an extension of business. It has been suggested that although no new mills are building, the existing machinery may be run on extra hours, even day and night, employing double sets of operatives, if the market shall make demand for the production. While not impossible, such a policy is not likely to be followed. Past experience has often taught the lesson through impressive losses that over production of cotton manufactures soon destroys profit, crowding the distributing markets and bearing down prices of goods while enhancing the price of raw material by its larger consumption, and giving good reason for the demand for higher wages and cause for discontent and strikes. The excess of the demand above the production secures the profit, and it has been found wiser to reap the benefits of such a position rather than destroy it. Besides, the ample stocks of English cotton goods in all markets caution the exporting trade not to allow further large accumulations, especially when they see reason to expect still lower prices in the ensuing months. Extra spinning time is therefore doubtful.

The cotton statement for 1870 in all Europe stands as follows:

Stocks on hand in ports, January 1, 1870	587,000 bales.
Imports to Great Britain	3,462,330 bales
Imports to continent	*1,100,000 bales—4,562,330 bales.

Total supply to Europe	5,149,330 bales.
Taken for consumption: Great Britain	2,797,090 bales
Continent	*1,510,000 bales—4,307,090 bales.

Stocks on hand, December 31, 1870	*842,240 bales.
Consumption in 1869	1,617,200,000 pounds (354 lbs. per bale.)
Consumption in 1870	1,658,000,000 pounds (384 lbs. per bale.)

*Not actual figures, but from Liverpool estimates and partial statistics.

SUPPLY.

There is some difference in the various estimates made of the supply of cotton for 1871. The American crop is conceded to be much larger than the preceeding one, and its out-turn is set down at 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 bales. Seeing the heavy weekly receipts, sustained and increasing since the first of December, few persons in this country now estimate our crop below four millions bales. The consumption in this country is over-estimated in England, and it is assumed there that our planters will retain more cotton on the plantation than usual. The resulting estimate of our export to Europe from this crop is $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions to $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions bales. The larger quantity is generally regarded here as the minimum, if there shall be demand for it. The movement of the India crop is hastened or retarded so much by high or low prices, that the time and the extent of the import from India are both quite uncertain. That it will be small and tardy during the early part of the year, because of the decline in prices, is generally admitted. But the crop in India is reported as a good one, yielding more cotton from a smaller area than was produced last year, while the cotton held over, in the Bombay Presidency, Madras, &c., from the last crop is estimated at 400,000 bales or more. The supply obtainable by Europe in 1871 *under the power of adequate prices, can be 300,000 to 500,000 bales larger than the imports of 1870.* What it will be, is, of course, uncertain, and it is proper to say that cotton existing, and ready for market, within call and obtainable by steam transportation within sixty days, whether in American or Indian ports, is practically a portion of the visible supply in its bearing upon prices.

The Egyptian crop entering into the supply for 1871 is a large and good one, estimated to exceed the preceeding one by 50,000 bales or more. From other countries there is no reliable information. Their contribution to the whole supply is, however, so inconsiderable that an error of 25 per cent. either way would not materially change the result.

The average weights of cotton bales in the European supply of 1869 was 354 pounds (net). In 1870, by reason of the larger proportion of American bales, it increased to 384 pounds. In 1871, assuming our present crop to be 3,800,000 bales, and 2,750,000 bales to be exported, with an export near the close of the year, from the next crop, equal to that for the same period in the last two years, the proportion of American in the import to Europe for 1871 will be still larger than in 1870, and will raise the average weight to 415 pounds per bale, or to 410 pounds for the whole supply for 1871, including the stocks on hand January 1, 1871.

EUROPEAN CONSUMPTION FOR 1871.

If we suppose every cotton spindle in Great Britain to be employed at full working time throughout the year, and that the production is of heavier and coarser fabrics, to the extent of two numbers of yarn (say 6 per cent.) in the average of all, the consumption of cotton in Great Britain may be increased over that of 1870 by 12 to 13 per cent. Let us assume then that it shall be $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or one-eighth more than last year. The consumption on the Continent defies accuracy of computation, because of the uncertainties caused by the war.

Suppose peace to be made within this month, then there will be at first the consequent condition more or less of stagnation. The waste or diversion of capital and skilled labor cannot at once be made good to cotton manufacturing or any other business. Commercial capital and credit are necessary to life and activity in manufacturing enterprise, and these have suffered seriously. Bankruptcies must be

settled, credits re-established, and capital brought back to its old channels before the restoration can be complete. All this requires time. It is, therefore, probable that even with peace restored this month, the consumption of cotton on the Continent during the first five months of 1871 will not exceed that of the last five months of 1870, and that the aggregate of the whole year can but little exceed if it equal that of 1870; for it must be remembered that the consumption of cotton in France and Germany together has been 55 to 60 per cent. of the whole consumption in continental Europe during the last few years. But suppose the increase for the Continent shall be five per cent. Then from these premises we have for 1871 the following statement of what can be:

Stocks of cotton on hand in European ports January 1, 1871....	*842,340 bales.
Import (available) from America.....	2,750,000 bales.
India.....	1,650,000 "
Egypt.....	300,000 "
Other countries—25 per cent less than in 1870....	700,000 "
	5,400,000 "

Supply available..... 6,342,340 bales,
—which, at an average of 410 lbs. each, will be 2,559,318,450 pounds.

Consumption (maximum):	lbs.
In Great Britain— $12\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. more than in 1870.....	1,212,980,074
Continent—5 per cent more than in 1870.....	*608,832,000
	1,821,812,074

Leaving on hand, December 31, 1871..... 737,506,376
equal to 1,800,000 bales of 410 pounds each.

* The consumption on the Continent for 1870, and the stocks on the Continent at the end of the year, are not the actual figures, as they have not been received, but are computed from partial data and Liverpool estimates.

If from low prices, or other reason, 600,000 bales of the above accessible supply remains back in the producing countries, the stock in Europe at the end of the year will still be 1,200,000 bales, to be further increased by whatever the consumption shall fall short of the large quantities assumed for it above.

REDUCED PLANTING.

It has been assumed here and in England that low prices will materially reduce the area of cotton planting for the next crop in this country. If so, it will be contrary to the experience of past years. The crop of 1850–51 was 2,454,442 bales, the largest ever produced up to that date except the crop of 1848–49. In 1851–52 it was 3,126,310 bales; in 1852–53, 3,416,214 bales. Under the sudden increase of supply from these two large crops in succession; prices broke down to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for Middling Uplands in Liverpool, and for four years the average price in any one year did not rise above 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., although the four crops next following 1852–53 were 3,075,000, 2,983,000, 3,665,000 and 3,094,000. The extent of the crops in old times was determined mainly by the character of the seasons, and very little if at all by the prices. The lower the price, the more must be produced. Then there was no other employment for labor readily available. To a great extent it is so now among the laboring people of the cotton growing States. Low prices should and will lead to a larger planting of substance crops for economy and independence, not as a general thing at the sacrifice of cotton, but rather by greater industry and better management. Labor will be cheaper and seeking employment instead of being sought, and all experience teaches that labor seeking hire in "hard times" at low wages, is better and more effectively productive than when overpaid under great demand. Already the large plantation system has given place largely to the small farm system, and this tendency will continue. Tempted by the high prices at which the crops of 1868 and 1869 were sold, planters made the crop of 1870 too costly by high wages, and by expensive and too often worthless commercial fertilizers and other outlay. The autumn, favorable beyond all precedent for the maturing and saving the crop, has added 20 or 25 per cent. in its out-turn to the reasonable expectations of the spring and summer; by the abundance of its success

greatly reducing its value. The season of 1869 was highly favorable; that of 1870 has surpassed it. In all the history of American cotton growing the third progressively favorable season has never occurred. The next may be unfavorable. A planting equal in area to that of 1870 may turn out less than 3,000,000 bales, and the production in other countries may be simultaneously discouraged by the prevailing low prices. It was a necessity of the case that a period of very low prices must occur, low enough to discourage cotton production on a large scale in less favored countries, and turn them back to the productions common to them prior to 1861, before the old monopoly of the world's cotton supply could be restored and re-established in this country, where the production is so favored by natural conditions that the monopoly, once fully restored, can be held, against all competition, and thenceforward command in the average of years fairly remunerative prices.

Any considerable abandonment of cotton culture just now, when the victory is so nearly won, would be unwise. Happily there is no danger of it. The general plan should be to secure first large food crops, and then to make all the cotton possible, whatever the present price. Low prices extend consumption very rapidly, and one bad season would restore good paying prices, while another abundant crop, if it should come this year, would settle the question of cotton growing elsewhere.

PLANTERS HOLDING COTTON.

The opinion has been expressed, and much advice has been given that planters shall keep back a portion of the present crop, in order that the portion marketed shall have a better price. The question arises, who will be benefited by such a policy if followed—the planters to whom the advice is given, or the speculator who has bought the larger part of his crop? If planters should, by general consent, withhold until next season, say one million bales, and the fact becomes known, doubtless the cotton going forward would command better prices; yet not much, for the existence of the million bales being known, it matters little to the European spinners whether the cotton be in their ports or on the plantation, except as the latter would relieve the markets of the additional pressure which would be felt if all went forward. The owners of the two millions of bales of American cotton which planters have sold, and the owners of the cotton of all other countries would get some advantage. But the American planters who are invited to give others that advantage, should see some benefit to themselves before consenting to the sacrifice. To store up one million bales of cotton, to be added to the weight of another crop, in the season of 1871-72, even though that be a small one, would be to doom the whole to low prices most effectually. If the withholding sustained prices, it would in so far check the increase of consumption which is promoted by low prices, thus adding to the eventual accumulation, and would, for the present, encourage planting in other countries. No, if the supply for 1871 is excessive, the quickest remedy is in the low prices which attend it. These drive consumption to the utmost, and under it the surplus melts rapidly away, while they reduce the world's production, and these again lead to better prices. Planters need not assume speculative risks. Following the rule of selling their cotton when ready for market (except in times of panic or other temporary depression), they may rely upon it that consumers and speculators will make demand for the cotton at prices quite high enough for the relation of supply and consumption, and when, as now, the production has suddenly outrun, in large measure, the consuming power, the sooner the surplus is taken up and distributed the better, though prices be distressingly low.

The large weekly deliveries at the ports indicate that planters disregard all efforts to persuade them to self sacrifice.

HOME CONSUMPTION.

Consumption of cotton in the United States for the trade year ending August 31, 1871, will not meet the expectations generally held last summer. They were reasonably based upon lower prices of cotton and consequent increase in the production of heavier goods. But changes in the character of cotton-mill products are made only to meet the demands of trade, actual or expected. So far the light and medium goods continue to pay best, and there has been no considerable change to coarser fabrics. Spinning machinery has received but little addition since last year. The extraordinary drought of last summer and autumn reduced cotton spinning in New England materially; (it was estimated equal to one-third of the full rate for two months, or one-fourth for three months.) The fall rains partly filled the streams, furnishing a temporary restoration of full mill power, but did not fill the springs and bogs, which are the feeders of those streams, nor the lakes and ponds, which are their reservoirs; consequently the effects of the drought recurred during the winter, and are still felt in many places, in the reduction of the spinning power. Doubtless the spring rains and melting snows will restore full power for the remainder of the year from April to September 1. But the lost cannot be regained. Instead, therefore, of a consumption of cotton in this country during the present year larger than in the year ending August 31, 1870, as was anticipated, there is a strong probability that it will be less. Last year's consumption, North and South, was less than 900,000 bales. In computing the supply of our cotton to Europe out of this crop, the export was taken at 2,750,000 bales, which would reserve for home use and for addition to stock August 31, 1,250,000 bales if the crop turns out 4,000,000 bales, and 1,000,000 bales if the crop is only 3,750,000 bales, in either case a considerable excess upon home requirement.

B. F. N.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

The length of equivalent single track operated by this company in 1869-70 was 1,168 miles, distributed as follows:

Name of Road.	Single Track.	Double Track.	Sidings and Lateral.
Philadelphia & Reading RR—Main Line	98.4	1.4	137.5
Northern Liberties & Penn. Township RR.	1.4	1.4	0.6
Chester Valley RR.	21.5	...	2.1
Port Kennedy RR.	1.2	...	0.3
Perkiomen RR.	11.0	...	0.2
Colebrookdale RR.	12.8	...	1.4
Lebanon Valley RR (main line).	53.7	40.7	17.0
West Reading RR.	1.7	...	1.0
Lebanon & Pine Grove Branch RR.	16.7	...	0.9
Leb. Br. of Reading & Columbia RR.	3.4	...	...
Mt. Hope Branch	...	...	...
Reading & Columbia RR.	39.5	...	12.7
East Pennsylvania RR.	36.0	...	14.5
Allentown RR.	4.5	...	0.3
Little Schuylkill RR.	28.2	...	25.8
Schuylkill & Susquehanna RR.	53.4	...	9.1
Pine Grove & Lebanon RR.	5.8	...	0.1
Union RR.	3.4	...	0.6
Lorberry RR.	12.4	...	1.8
Good Spring RR.	16.3	...	5.1
Mine Hill RR.	52.8	21.8	59.3
Mount Carbon RR.	8.5	...	6.6
Mount Carbon & Port Carbon RR.	2.5	2.5	9.6
Mt. Creek RR.	3.8	3.8	17.2
Schuylkill Valley RR.	11.0	5.3	17.8
East Mahanoy RR.	10.7	...	3.0
Mahanoy & Shamokin RR*	63.7	8.9	63.6
Pickering Valley RR.	1.0	...	...
Total	575.3	182.8	409.9

* The Mahanoy and Shamokin Railroad is a merger of the several roads heretofore known as the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain, the Mahanoy Valley, the Enterprise, the Shamokin and Trevorton, and the Zerbe Valley Railroads, the company's investments in which are now consolidated in the general account, —and there are now under contract 42.1 miles, viz.: Perkiomen Railroad, 7.0; Mount Hope Branch of Reading and Columbia Railroad, 2.4; Allentown Railroad, 16.6; Mine Hill, 4.2; Mahanoy and Shamokin Railroad, 1.5; and Pickering Valley Railroad, 10.4 miles.

The total length of equivalent single track operated by the company at the close of each of the last six fiscal years is shown in the following statement:

	1864-5.	1865-6.	1866-7.	1867-8.	1868-9.	1869-70.
Main Line	289.0	306.7	315.8	320.2	326.0	334.3
Other Railroads	438.5	441.9	454.8	486.5	515.9	533.7
Total (miles)	727.5	748.6	770.6	806.7	841.9	868.0

NATIONAL BANKS OF EACH STATE—THEIR CONDITION DECEMBER 28, 1870.

We are indebted to the Comptroller of the Currency for the following reports of the National Banks of each State and redemption city at the close of business on Wednesday, the 28th day of December, 1870. The returns of the cities are not included in the States of which they are a part:

RESOURCES.										
	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.*	City of Boston.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York State.	New York City.	Albany.
Loans and discounts.....	\$11,307,250 35	\$4,921,958 53	\$7,417,068 08	\$51,805,231 29	\$78,979,184 36	\$23,331,933 61	\$31,718,038 77	\$64,268,761 01	\$64,268,761 01	\$64,268,761 01
Overdrafts.....	16,679 43	19,216 25	66,402 48	153,920 09	24,108 96	18,370 43	116,057 79	480,377 45	480,377 45	480,377 45
United States bonds to secure circulation.....	8,379,750 00	4,876,000 00	6,854,900 00	35,041,450 00	27,881,650 00	14,273,100 00	19,696,000 00	38,065,000 00	38,065,000 00	38,065,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits.....	470,000 00	475,000 00	300,000 00	1,335,000 00	850,000 00	260,000 00	530,000 00	1,570,500 00	1,570,500 00	1,570,500 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.....	397,800 00	108,100 00	479,850 00	2,646,900 00	2,384,000 00	143,300 00	925,050 00	1,342,050 00	1,342,050 00	1,342,050 00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents.....	357,191 94	272,211 24	170,000 00	914,740 90	416,389 06	276,776 03	789,366 93	1,263,049 70	1,263,049 70	1,263,049 70
Due from other national banks.....	1,839,662 82	870,330 10	959,107 20	6,071,750 89	7,957,720 03	2,109,980 39	4,390,446 44	7,795,251 93	7,795,251 93	7,795,251 93
Due from State banks and bankers.....	131,370 42	45,829 91	75,737 47	634,988 98	3,888,856 80	409,579 65	1,994,765 62	1,994,765 62	1,994,765 62	1,994,765 62
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....	4,870 83	47,204 33	25,552 07	1,169,585 01	172,971 15	43,545 16	197,258 98	1,211,988 23	1,211,988 23	1,211,988 23
Current expenses.....	228,343 44	131,769 57	184,092 45	1,169,585 01	1,639,929 15	568,722 43	510,965 31	1,941,967 78	1,941,967 78	1,941,967 78
Premiums.....	42,501 94	36,134 97	28,665 51	185,453 20	228,909 40	93,777 50	226,236 84	732,703 49	732,703 49	732,703 49
Checks and other cash items.....	16,920 68	38 25	81,852 75	22,996 22	71,430 90	29,418 11	35,252 81	221,858 12	221,858 12	221,858 12
Exchanges for clearing house.....	341,561 37	95,661 18	127,316 41	698,835 63	691,016 76	694,279 40	566,436 94	2,044,106 06	2,044,106 06	2,044,106 06
Bills of other national banks.....	316,535 00	175,670 00	128,316 00	1,015,782 00	3,017,254 00	252,827 00	478,005 00	1,024,516 00	1,024,516 00	1,024,516 00
Bills of State banks.....	123 00	37 00	93 00	93 00	160 00	2,333 00	461 00	2,193 00	2,193 00	2,193 00
Fractional currency.....	37,555 91	14,547 69	18,994 97	165,162 72	108,762 87	55,722 95	70,034 08	196,642 16	196,642 16	196,642 16
Specie.....	37,976 21	40,681 47	62,315 57	212,298 68	2,184,839 13	36,719 93	66,436 17	496,700 61	496,700 61	496,700 61
Legal tender notes.....	1,035,736 00	466,764 00	645,111 00	4,317,885 00	5,912,845 00	1,350,086 00	2,405,643 00	5,102,732 00	5,102,732 00	5,102,732 00
Clearing house certificates.....	5,000 00	.....	80,000 00	185,000 00	4,060,000 00	75,000 00	90,000 00	650,000 00	650,000 00	650,000 00
Three per cent certificates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$24,967,077 84	\$12,595,055 49	\$17,705,191 96	\$106,454,776 28	\$150,242,214 31	\$44,020,471 58	\$64,991,716 68	\$127,309,233 66	\$127,309,233 66	\$127,309,233 66
LIABILITIES.										
Capital stock.....	\$9,125,000 00	\$4,835,000 00	\$7,310,012 50	\$39,322,000 00	\$47,800,000 00	\$20,764,500 00	\$25,056,880 00	\$36,412,741 09	\$36,412,741 09	\$36,412,741 09
Surplus fund.....	1,544,445 27	735,109 66	1,035,440 26	9,212,227 31	10,278,664 39	2,035,064 66	5,307,780 78	6,632,117 32	6,632,117 32	6,632,117 32
Undivided profits.....	1,008,501 28	498,568 07	534 45	3,506,557 82	3,250,629 88	1,336,935 74	2,107,350 72	5,364,712 49	5,364,712 49	5,364,712 49
National bank notes outstanding.....	7,396,02 00	4,261,914 00	6,031,832 00	30,29,904 00	25,062,082 00	12,368,950 00	17,273,004 00	28,514,946 00	28,514,946 00	28,514,946 00
State bank notes outstanding.....	48,010 00	22,304 00	24,580 00	198,426 00	89,512 00	157,771 00	232,085 00	426,409 00	426,409 00	426,409 00
Dividends unpaid.....	145,033 20	51,689 97	44,278 46	227,817 75	54,832 14	89,790 23	134,711 94	130,598 70	130,598 70	130,598 70
Individual deposits.....	4,968,389 44	2,008,994 89	2,258,753 66	20,582,180 02	46,740,809 09	5,681,851 84	11,681,541 94	41,795,735 91	41,795,735 91	41,795,735 91
United States deposits.....	143,547 61	126,436 72	69,734 50	438,067 69	13,512 83	83,942 27	210,279 50	615,520 27	615,520 27	615,520 27
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.....	174,503 98	41,530 89	87,161 00	160,381 78	.....	38,988 68	37,133 46	21,055 69	21,055 69	21,055 69
Due to national banks.....	208,556 91	13,131 61	37,255 45	1,309,522 31	14,838,002 21	1,239,804 65	2,655,069 14	4,168,324 43	4,168,324 43	4,168,324 43
Due to State banks and bankers.....	89,737 43	975 63	13,699 06	105,819 46	2,105,178 77	491,572 41	394,858 96	1,448,085 78	1,448,085 78	1,448,085 78
Notes and bills rediscounted.....	94,691 82	.....	118,594 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	703,760 47	703,760 47	703,760 47
Bills payable.....	198 40	4,610 05	267,600 00	36,307 69	.....	.....	.....	584,235 49	584,235 49	584,235 49
Total.....	\$24,967,077 84	\$12,595,055 49	\$17,705,191 96	\$106,454,776 28	\$150,242,214 31	\$44,020,471 58	\$64,991,716 68	\$127,309,233 66	\$127,309,233 66	\$127,309,233 66
* Exclusive of Boston.										
	New York City.	Albany.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.*	Philadelphia.	Pittsburg.	Dallas.	Maryland.	Delaware.	Virginia.
Loans and discounts.....	\$109,066,233 78	\$5,867,253 14	\$21,182,781 65	\$35,082,264 45	\$37,951,069 86	\$13,926,313 78	\$2,070,373 27	\$3,048,671 49	\$2,070,373 27	\$3,048,671 49
Overdrafts.....	130,215 69	11,411 13	32,094 23	253,309 12	7,170 86	45,992 61	5,173 73	26,723 55	45,992 61	26,723 55
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	39,686,900 00	2,151,500 00	10,967,950 00	32,822,950 00	13,208,200 00	7,673,500 00	1,348,000 00	2,008,750 00	7,673,500 00	2,008,750 00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits.....	700,000 00	200,000 00	305,000 00	891,000 00	225,000 00	.....	60,000 00	150,000 00	.....	150,000 00
U. S. bonds and securities on hand.....	8,234,300 00	164,650 00	300,950 00	1,802,150 00	1,087,850 00	195,550 00	2,700 00	221,350 00	195,550 00	221,350 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.....	5,671,502 84	847,157 07	812,858 82	1,215,946 80	1,437,219 83	93,664 91	80,917 69	285,812 67	93,664 91	285,812 67
Due from redeeming and reserve agents.....	14,451,055 55	1,193,497 82	1,144,585 07	2,062,627 23	2,455,553 95	742,922 91	197,197 43	681,865 54	742,922 91	681,865 54
Due from other national banks.....	2,39,954 03	133,578 45	1,536,369 11	736,474 44	1,12,344 97	45,943 16	72,323 63	98,918 13	45,943 16	98,918 13
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....	7,828,250 57	1,693 40	1,055,418 80	1,484,582 08	1,890,601 51	359,022 91	128,202 84	134,651 19	359,022 91	134,651 19
Current expenses.....	2,349,719 91	8,962 70	231,868 65	250,866 67	189,322 17	103,962 69	19,758 59	36,715 72	103,962 69	36,715 72
Premiums.....	1,181,004 90	460 37	60,738 93	94,817 01	98,473 10	60,901 76	3,014 50	18,672 31	60,901 76	18,672 31
Checks and other cash items.....	2,695,270 45	500,863 74	619,676 03	483,768 88	386,356 51	118,501 01	36,624 27	65,105 37	118,501 01	65,105 37
Exchanges for Clearing House.....	61,930,217 95	74,272 74	.....	.....	5,697,589 23	421,531 96	.....	42,554 09	5,697,589 23	42,554 09
Bills of other national banks.....	2,670,427 01	235,974 00	577,528 01	811,056 00	1,150,703 00	165,753 00	39,864 00	42,554 09	165,753 00	42,554 09
Bills of State banks.....	4,775 01	1,116 00	322 00	4,799 00	7,405 00	2,059 00	1,329 00	1,329 00	7,405 00	1,329 00
Fractional currency.....	229,752 55	29,061 51	77,067 57	151,324 79	112,778 89	45,238 03	6,543 77	17,949 91	45,238 03	17,949 91
Specie.....	20,080,348 83	9,932 67	147,044 51	128,321 72	983,834 90	110,026 91	2,847 85	34,885 55	110,026 91	34,885 55
Legal tender notes.....	13,825,720 00	1,122,455 00	1,933,966 00	4,311,592 00	4,900,672 00	1,855,260 00	184,258 00	418,074 00	1,855,260 00	418,074 00
Clearing House certificates.....	18,440,000 00	.....	200,000 00	655,000 00	1,930,090 00	.....	.....	30,000 00	1,930,090 00	30,000 00
Three per cent certificates.....	8,475,000 00	295,000 00	.....	.....	5,410,000 00	375,000 00	80,000 00	30,000 00	5,410,000 00	30,000 00
Total.....	\$380,070,301 50	\$15,865,496 71	\$43,342,508 57	\$79,164,904 06	\$80,640,907 19	\$28,277,380 78	\$4,407,500 70	\$7,390,181 65	\$28,277,380 78	\$7,390,181 65
* Exclusive of Philadelphia and Pittsburg.										
	Baltimore.	Washington.	Virginia.	W. Virginia.	N. Carolina.	S. Carolina.	Georgia.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Mississippi.
Loans and discounts.....	\$16,843,243 42	\$1,326,415 72	\$3,120,258 28	\$1,840,350 00	\$1,650,149 85	\$1,800,549 09	\$2,737,581 25	\$349,192 83	\$1,910,233 96	\$1,910,233 96
Overdrafts.....	3,974 44	28,402 78	75,590 12	2,566 49	42,707 60	28,560 79	32,946 67	16,258 87	1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	7,982,000 00	950,000 00	2,663,000 00	2,141,950 00	756,600 00	489,000 00	1,801,000 00	344,500 00	1,258,000 00	1,258,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits.....	400,000 00	250,000 00	252,000 00	200,000 00	150,000 00	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.....	4,650 00	326,350 00	4,000 00	166,100 00	104,700 00	1,000 00	.....	2,700 00	.....	.....
Due from redeeming and reserve agents.....	739,367 46	9,453 50	84,989 78	169,525 93	214,362 19	95,634 06	12,333 22	82,100 98	.....	.....
Due from other national banks.....	1,783,727 65	142,650 65	558,561 99	279,314 89	161,483 05	185,755 62	206,126 49	327,343 90	94,823 85	94,823 85
Due from other State banks.....	476,604 47	54,895 81	260,950 59	208,009 62	34,551 56	13,875 78	23			

	RESOURCES									
	Texas.	Arkansas.	Kentucky.*	Louisville.	Memphis.	Ohio.†	Cincinnati.	Cleveland.	Indiana.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$634,155 65	\$164,132 14	\$3,193,382 70	\$1,109,931 32	\$3,289,379 76	\$22,353,467 80	\$5,607,470 66	\$4,988,317 08	\$17,684,328 56	
Overdrafts.....	11,787 02	32,216 71	47,857 95	3,752 66	127,616 63	207,629 07	7,895 96	38,938 96	183,220 50	
U. S. bonds to secure circula'n.	525,000 00	200,000 00	3,039,800 00	917,000 00	1,909,800 00	14,394,700 00	8,501,500 00	2,271,000 00	13,075,300 00	
U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	175,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00	50,000 00	350,000 00	585,000 00	944,000 00	300,000 00	515,000 00	
U. S. bonds & secur's on hand.	800 00	4,050 00	2,700 00	17,000 00	57,050 00	1,028,000 00	246,450 00	29,000 00	466,600 00	
Other stocks, bonds & mort's.	25,875 90	76,034 94	1,600 00	17,000 00	149,729 67	539,615 02	41,246 77	7,000 00	240,710 79	
Due from red'g & res. agents.	56,769 55	25,436 24	476,138 79	162,295 73	457,279 43	2,385,887 58	1,024,999 81	518,291 67	1,894,743 73	
Due from other nat'l banks.	66,686 45	18,148 78	164,223 26	45,960 04	216,820 49	618,968 11	209,743 06	334,520 70	416,409 62	
Due from State b'ks & b'kers.	14,217 73	13,984 78	254,011 49	54,995 83	115,277 15	430,746 85	168,047 85	144,050 74	165,097 93	
Real estate, fur.iture & fix's.	41,320 25	17,679 55	137,512 22	22,35 18	221,054 03	1,013,911 65	164,713 14	208,407 48	800,513 82	
Current expenses.....	35,591 43	1,875 65	34,744 69	3,113 39	86,451 30	132,538 09	86,781 57	10,078 35	143,418 64	
Premiums.....	9,193 22	28 44	108,590 31	2,976 01	79,307 19	48,127 36	5,000 00	606 83	63,760 01	
Checks and other cash items.	7,844 97	8,360 84	13,190 94	2,376 01	111,304 82	331,219 45	58,467 23	101,280 33	162,307 35	
Exchanges for Clear. House.	58,807 00	1,456 00	128,551 00	17,544 00	277,988 00	487,224 00	63,915 40	43,735 60	871,977 00	
Bills of other national banks.	3,039 43	942 21	11,106 38	1,356 11	10,846 00	6,319 00	620 00	2,193 00	10,209 00	
Bills of State banks.....	169,089 35	880 72	5,679 61	3,410 65	23,689 76	96,176 16	12,307 66	24,026 39	68,435 81	
Fractional currency.....	245,939 00	28,569 00	489,976 00	207,645 00	67,830 32	80,386 58	51,091 93	11,464 40	139,063 98	
Legal tender notes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	776,381 00	2,887,433 00	1,189,300 00	709,000 00	2,136,242 00
Three Per Cent Certificates.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	245,000 00	100,000 00	190,000 00	35,000 00
Total.....	\$2,081,119 95	\$643,786 04	\$8,164,100 27	\$2,623,739 91	\$8,327,605 53	\$48,073,448 72	\$13,465,647 04	\$10,089,400 53	\$38,052,858 18	
	LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock.....	\$525,000 00	\$200,000 00	\$3,067,350 00	\$950,000 00	\$2,252,600 00	\$15,204,700 00	\$3,500,000 00	\$3,300,000 00	\$13,527,000 00	
Surplus fund.....	50,499 29	33,341 44	252,730 72	146,879 34	241,538 09	3,313,914 21	566,778 50	366,948 06	3,304,555 02	
Undivided profits.....	78,748 62	8,466 77	249,259 08	43,202 75	264,854 09	921,669 99	353,493 93	103,472 07	1,008,504 19	
Nat'l bank notes outst'd g.	426,353 00	178,687 00	2,380,654 00	802,999 00	1,595,093 00	12,695,465 00	2,973,780 00	1,819,105 00	11,487,358 00	
State bank notes outst'd g.	.....	.....	755 00	2,835 00	6,433 50	19,044 67	.....	10,130 00	1,614 00
Dividends unpaid.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,185 00	74,615 24
Individual deposits.....	658,864 31	127,767 48	1,916,447 04	385,339 90	3,287,004 13	14,570,965 86	2,904,806 87	3,410,014 16	7,717,853 23	
United States deposits.....	41,390 62	62,590 27	29,852 72	.....	159,542 79	299,639 86	108,577 74	83,111 41	265,455 64
Deposits of U. S. Officers.	238,997 15	28,163 25	8,150 01	.....	156,102 44	109,543 31	.....	146,874 48	72,410 80
Due to National Banks.....	43,048 42	2,019 33	132,131 86	169,762 49	399,194 22	334,148 00	1,707,888 24	299,658 02	137,525 50	
Due to State banks & bankers.	18,218 54	50	112,454 69	82,731 39	62,489 27	283,387 78	428,313 76	154,823 02	261,960 42	
Notes and bills Rediscounted.	.....	.....	14,315 15	40,000 00	.....	128,138 04	248,500 00	192,4 9 30	63,000 00
Bills payable.....	.....	2,750 00	.....	.....	2,750 00	126,350 00	673 000 00	200,000 00	51,000 00
Total.....	\$2,011,119 95	\$643,786 04	\$8,164,100 27	\$2,623,739 91	\$8,327,605 53	\$48,073,448 72	\$13,465,647 04	\$10,089,400 53	\$38,052,858 18	

* Exclusive of City of Louisville.

Exclusive of Cities of Cincinnati and Cleveland.

	RESOURCES									
	Illinois.*	Chicago.	Michigan.†	Detroit.	Wisconsin.†	Milwaukee.	Iowa.	Minnesota.	Missouri.‡	
Loans and discounts.....	\$10,933,334 47	\$15,935,983 58	\$6,562,253 07	\$3,233,810 84	\$3,058,444 54	\$1,687,410 06	\$6,094,304 19	\$3,328,715 39	\$2,320,373 58	
Overdrafts.....	271,678 86	85,463 34	110,234 34	28,415 79	59,854 69	10,344 39	187,107 96	74,065 38	38,620 01	
U. S. bonds to secure circula'n.	7,027,500 00	5,506,600 00	3,585,150 00	1,233,800 00	1,979,250 00	735,000 00	4,038,050 00	1,876,300 00	1,375,400 00	
U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	581,000 00	.....	50,000 00	250,000 00	100,000 00	300,000 00	200,000 00	306,000 00	100,000 00
U. S. b'ks & securities on hand.	128,200 00	146,650 00	20,750 00	.....	136,800 00	5,600 00	145,300 00	65,550 00	80,600 00
Other stocks, bonds & mort's.	326,246 85	305,500 11	175,118 64	13,000 00	74,663 17	15,400 00	331,306 28	93,889 87	334,680 30	
Due from redeeming agents.	1,698,961 63	1,949,144 29	688,730 80	587,432 65	497,191 78	288,067 40	792,876 69	403,505 81	381,437 55	
Due from other nat. banks.	588,709 72	630,197 47	396,776 26	244,616 59	234,658 82	69,347 61	207,720 00	145,451 53	80,288 86	
Due from State b'ks & b'kers.	278,877 58	211,234 93	66,190 44	54,268 15	24,572 57	30,057 47	128,572 52	101,186 16	149,694 64	
Real estate, furniture & fix's.	608,363 50	644,687 28	337,241 67	113,421 37	156,742 69	99,348 71	385,540 42	160,349 16	140,694 22	
Current expenses.....	144,479 51	274,942 22	92,410 34	42,331 67	51,463 60	20,339 80	128,096 18	60,987 13	70,024 86	
Premiums.....	76,417 79	124,090 13	20,607 39	14,750 00	29,956 26	16,647 13	58,234 12	37,683 51	56,690 62	
Checks and other cash items.	263,254 29	56,473 36	150,371 10	86,953 40	64,671 03	12,120 63	157,799 64	114,814 99	44,927 63	
Exchanges for Clearing House.	399,130 00	361,849 00	123,119 00	55,129 00	88,459 00	8,859 00	258,937 00	111,908 00	200,236 00	
Bills of national banks.....	88 00	.....	.....	.....	57 00	.....	1,074 00	40 00	553 00
Bills of State banks.....	59,150 54	43,289 10	22,813 43	24,508 28	22,998 18	16,216 68	45,455 07	20,454 45	13,494 13	
Specie.....	104,210 22	166,127 75	27,853 28	4,698 64	21,015 84	5,733 98	60,955 35	18,635 73	25,739 09	
Legal tender notes.....	1,551,831 00	3,267,812 00	836,091 00	510,286 00	451,104 00	387,427 00	1,136,010 00	470,348 00	458,351 00	
Clearing House certificates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three per cent certificates.....	60,000 00	385,000 00	30,000 00	60,000 00	35,000 00	15,000 00	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
Total.....	\$25,101,458 96	\$31,446,787 24	\$13,245,700 66	\$6,642,189 41	\$7,096,559 17	\$3,804,250 59	\$14,377,329 42	\$7,389,785 81	\$5,781,790 79	
	LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock.....	\$7,554,255 00	\$6,450,000 00	\$4,174,815 00	\$1,750,000 00	\$2,053,000 00	\$750,000 00	\$4,035,333 00	\$1,910,000 00	\$1,442,800 00	
Surplus fund.....	1,779,289 45	2,086,527 51	1,195,595 09	383,000 00	403,773 92	179,511 74	832,079 12	305,691 41	282,524 58	
Undivided profits.....	771,228 69	1,007,677 25	394,819 13	291,954 82	228,822 33	91,900 97	481,751 83	297,634 98	242,320 34	
National bank notes outst'd g.	6,146,113 00	4,825,424 00	3,049,873 00	1,050,457 00	1,674,018 00	651,080 00	3,480,126 00	1,578,795 00	1,175,218 00	
State bank notes outstanding.	1,724 00	.....	1,066 00	.....	.....	.....	2,166 00	995 00	.....
Dividends unpaid.....	4,331 35	2,234 90	.....	2,234 90	.....	.....	5,037,918 56	2,896,300 59	2,234,681 00
Individual deposits.....	7,937,503 78	11,178,127 97	4,058,910 40	2,286,899 46	2,565,605 59	1,326,793 22	5,037,918 56	2,896,300 59	2,234,681 00	
U. S. deposits.....	386,662 02	.....	5,849 70	239,813 67	39,716 90	125,053 72	71,442 77	50,310 13	76,849 37
Deposits of U. S. disburs'g office's.	198,778 55	11,639 31	11,639 31	310,015 34	43,472 55	135,122 51	144,348 59	116,223 93	30 18	
Due to National Banks.....	142,704 12	2,970,775 75	38,649 54	230,242 33	8,302 20	371,561 79	103,408 48	67,678 68	129,546 32	
Due to State banks & bank'rs.	107,664 00	2,351,524 95	41,491 53	109,226 99	39,431 55	218,162 64	40,780 92	122,289 06	118,983 72	
Notes and bills rediscounted..	43,305 00	574,212 81	241,733 96	.....	37,366 13	.....	88,914 58	16,000 00	.....
Bills payable.....	27,400 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....	55,000 00	25,294 16	75,588 27
Total.....	\$25,101,458 96	\$31,446,787 24	\$13,245,700 66	\$6,642,189 41	\$7,096,559 17	\$3,804,250 59	\$14,377,329 42	\$7,389,785 81	\$5,781,790 79	

* Exclusive of Chicago.

† Exclusive of Detroit.

‡ Exclusive of Milwaukee.

§ Exclusive of St. Louis.

	RESOURCES.								
	St. Louis.	Kansas.*	Leavenworth.	Nebraska.	Oregon.	Colorado.	Montana.	Utah.	Idaho.
Loans and discounts.....	\$9,712,174 30	\$390,455 96	\$233,887 04	\$917,395 70	\$391,433 54	\$616,848 65	\$157,680 37	\$80,865 29	\$66,658 52
Overdrafts.....	45,000 37	36,548 57	10,880 00	24,603 29	8,010 54	28,327 86	8,729 26	42,347 45	12,344 58
U. S. bonds to secure circula'n.	4,010,850 00	240,000 00	200,000 00	281,000 00	250,000 00	354,000 00	40,000 00	150,000 00	75,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	.....	100,000 00	200,000 00	450,000 00	50,000 00	150,000 00	20,000 00	.....	.....
U. S. bids & securities on hand	91,950 00	14,250 00	7,000 00	27,250 00	20,400 00	126,300 00	.....	.....	.....
Other stocks, bonds & mort's	1,322,947 53	35,421 22	50,007 28	154,079 28	42,606 49	18,840 62	2,001 91	20,000 00	.....
Due from redeeming agents.	678,934 83	40,819 51	102,274 00	331,308 42	28,990 75	334,151 91	.....	25,500 00	477 21
Due fr m other nat'l banks	146,140 97	63,624 83	75,489 80	16,101 65	884 36	101,993 07	17,711 77	1,898 51	358 29
Due from State bids & b'kers	257,970 28	9,227 11	18,968 71	27,305 79	132,304 48	27,899 77	7,070 28	63,682 05	62,491 67
Real estate, furniture & fix's	427,111 64	24,235 67	43,356 67	95,523 55	1,700 00	58,449 00	21,869 41	13,106 09	.....
Current expenses.....	138,442 27	10,392 09	14,363 78	11,412 08	5,167 25	30,323 01	8,306 15	3,466 68	8,969 15
Premiums.....	175,886 81	10,143 34	14,539 11	14,539 11	.....	2,962 79	25,066 78	25,066 78	.....
Checks at d on other banks	51,390 61	21,513 42	49,773 65	25,530 48	26,799 93	13,050 90	9,046 15	2,057 31	1,980 58
Exchanges for Clear. House.	296,221 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills of national banks.....	200,405 00	24,350 00	25,515 00	26,280 00	27,000 00	37,582 00	14,830 00	430 00	570 00
Bills of State banks.....	5,725 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fractional currency.....	11,560 62	5,052 86	10,315 35	19,222 49	3,530 88	3,891 14	5,252 12	800 19	800 00
Specie.....	64,925 65	3,928 43	1,050 10	9,855 92	38,136 87	20,285 76	19,040 70	4,109 25	12,775 00
Local tender notes.....	971,132 00	116,670 00	110,423 00	129,761 00	131,936 00	20,650 00	38,000 00	45,121 00	28,198 00
Clearing House certificate tes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Three per cent. certificates.	395,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$19,003,859 14	\$1,146,632 99	\$1,183,333 87	\$2,560,953 76	\$1,158,891 09	\$2,138,955 48	\$366,711 84	\$503,236 62	\$278,202 09
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock.....	\$6,610,300 00	\$250,500 00	\$200,000 00	\$400,000 00	\$250,000 00	\$350,000 00	\$100,000 00	\$100,000 00	\$100,000 00
Surplus fund.....	623,221 54	21,736 59	59,543 87	62,000 00	5,000 00	72,500 00	10,000 00	11,616 27	7,000 00
Undivided profits.....	536,362 14	34,321 08	26,214 62	103,897 37	62,160 17	82,711 68	16,723 74	1,997 60	12,993 34
National bank notes outsta'g	3,420,833 00	210,521 00	179,000 00	215,500 00	129,790 00	266,470 00	35,925 00	134,011 00	62,500 00
State bank notes outsta'g	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dividends unpaid.....	21,285 82	.....	98,260 00	430 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Individual deposits.....	3,447,702 99	471,432 11	262,316 94	1,066,817 74	336,254 13	1,165,685 56	113,716 72	156,590 56	78,426 83
United States deposits.....	.....	90,730 27	35,099 96	120,689 94	105,469 20	130,916 18	10,990 69	.....	.....
Deposit of U. S. Dis. Officers	.....	52,868 64	302,919 80	370,523 55	247,045 99	6,450 12	58,462 90	.....	.....
Due to national banks.....	698,785 54	6,113 89	14,920 60	75,318 36	3,817 21	8,159 97	8,159 97	925 81	.....
Due to State banks & bankers	734,309 50	8 407 81	5,058 08	125,786 80	23,171 60	82,404 73	12,732 82	90,526 38	1,513 26
Notes and bills rediscounted	706,272 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable.....	2,304,151 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,890 00	16,666 66	.....
Total.....	\$19,003,859 14	\$1,146,632 99	\$1,183,333 87	\$2,560,953 76	\$1,158,891 09	\$2,138,955 48	\$366,711 84	\$503,236 62	\$278,202 09

BANK RESERVES.

A pressure of other matter compels us to omit our usual table of Bank Reserves. We shall publish these returns in our next number.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— JAN. 27.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam...	short.	11.17½ @ 11.17½	Jan. 26.	short.	11 17
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25.33½ @ 25.37½	Jan. 26.	"	25.05
Hamburg.....	"	13.10½ @ 13.10½	"	"	13.07½
Paris.....	"	25.60 @ 27.50	"	"	"
Vienna.....	short.	Nominal.	Jan. 26.	3 mos.	124.25
Berlin.....	3 months.	12.70 @ 12.75	"	"	6.22½
Frankfort.....	"	6.36½ @ 6.37½	"	"	119
St. Petersburg	"	130½ @ 130½	Jan. 24.	"	30½
Odessa.....	"	30 @ 30½	"	"	"
Lisbon.....	90 days.	49½ @ 49½	"	"	"
Milan.....	3 months.	52½ @ 52½	"	"	"
Genoa.....	"	26.82½ @ 26.87½	"	"	"
Naples.....	"	"	"	"	"
New York.....	"	"	Jan. 26.	60 days.	109½
Jamaica.....	"	"	"	"	"
Havana.....	"	"	Jan. 13.	90 days.	19 prem.
Rio de Janeiro	"	"	Jan. 6.	"	23½
Bahia.....	"	"	Jan. 9.	"	28½ @ 24
Valparaiso.....	"	"	Jan. 3.	"	44½
Pernambuco.....	"	"	Jan. 4.	"	23½ @ 24½
Singapore.....	60 days.	4s. 5d.	"	"	"
Hong Kong.....	"	4s. 5d.	Dec. 4.	6 mos.	4s. 4d.
Ceylon.....	"	4 p. 6 dis.	"	"	"
Bombay.....	"	1s. 10½ d.	"	"	1s. 10½ d.
Madras.....	"	1s. 10½ d.	"	"	"
Calcutta.....	"	1s. 10½ d.	"	"	1s. 10½ d.
Sydney.....	30 days.	½ dis.	Dec. 6.	30 days.	1½ p. c.

[On account of the irregularity of the mails we have not received our foreign letter, for some weeks, in time for our paper. We hope its publication will not be interrupted hereafter.—ED. CHRONICLE.]

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, January 28.

Business has been in a state of suspense during the whole of the week, owing to the critical position of affairs at Paris. To-day the welcome intelligence has been received that the terms of an armistice have been arranged, which are to apply not only to the armies at Paris but are to extend to the whole of France. This would indicate that both sides are now anxious to bring about a termination of hostilities, and evinces a desire that the combatants are desirous of returning to the remunerative labors of peace. Intelligence has also been received from Berlin stating that Count Bismarck is desirous of making peace with France on the basis of a cession to Germany of Alsace and a portion of Lorraine. This to non-combatants, is very satisfactory, as it was feared from the tone of the German press, that the German authorities would insist upon a much larger acquisition. Indeed, only this week, the line of the Meuse was spoken of as to form the future boundary between France and Germany, so that all the strong fortresses commenced by Vauban, and strengthened by modern skill, would be transferred intact from French to German hands. If the Germans are content with Alsace and a portion of Lorraine, and the razing of the fortresses which have been a threat to Germany, public opinion will, if I mistake not, support the demands of the German Empire, in the event of France not acceding to them. To France, however, peace is becoming a necessity, and it is but too evident that it is to the interests of Germany to bring the struggle to a close. If such can be obtained it will not be too late to plant a considerable area of land with spring crops, and in the early summer some relief may be obtained. But the losses in live stock and in agricultural produce to France during the war have been so enormous that to repair them in the course of a few months would be impossible. It is desirable, therefore, that before the last opportunity for sowing for this year's harvest is lost, the warriors of 1870 will have returned to their peaceful avocations.

The horrors of the French Revolution are still uppermost in the minds of many, and consequently the future of France is still regarded with anxiety and distrust. The riots, however, which have taken place in Paris during the investment, few as they have been, have, it is satisfactory to notice, been put down by the National Guards, and it is hoped, therefore, that when foreign matters cease to occupy these kinds of Frenchmen, and home affairs demand their most serious attention and consideration, the party of order and of peace will be sufficiently supported to prevent all attempts at senseless popular outbreaks. The extreme party at Belleville, headed by Flourens and other Red Republicans, will, no doubt, attempt to disturb the public mind by urging on the people the necessity of the Communes which are to overawe the National

Assembly, and which might again lead to the horrors of 1792. But the Parisians have of late shown more good sense; the extreme Republicans are not popular; and any attempt at disturbance by them will, in all probability, be frustrated by the energy and determination of the middle class. It is, however, but natural that much anxiety should be felt regarding the future of France, and the success which will attend the establishment of another Republic.

A fair amount of trade has been carried on in this country during the week, and a continued absence of speculation has been apparent. The dealings, therefore, have been of a strictly legitimate character, and may be considered to have been attended with a fair average profit. The effect of the probable termination of the war has been to give a healthier tone to business, but not to lead to any natural increase in the volume of trade. The following commercial report relates to Manchester:

Prices remain very firm in this market, but rather a quieter tone has prevailed to-day, and buyers have made fewer inquiries than they made on Wednesday. Quotations are now rather higher than they were last Friday, but buyers pay an advance with great reluctance, and have apparently no faith in a rise. The reported capitulation of Paris on Wednesday gave an impetus to prices for the time, and, although the surrender has not been confirmed, it is now looked upon as all but accomplished, and probably the announcement of the actual fact would not stimulate prices much higher. Consumers of cotton continue to supply themselves freely, and have paid full prices this week, but there seems to be no speculative excitement whatever at present about the Liverpool market, which is entirely under the control of spinners. The receipts at the ports continue large, and the weekly shipments are ample. The imports are freely offered for sale as soon as they arrive, and, indeed, are often sold before arrival, so that consumers need not have the slightest fear of any scarcity of cotton for many months to come. Both spinners and manufacturers are so well engaged that they can dispense with further business for a few days without making any reduction in their prices. Since last week there has been less pressing for early deliveries, and manufacturers who have sold shirtings for future delivery until the end of February have covered their immediate necessities, and have secured enough of yarns to last them for a few weeks.

The demand for export yarns has not been brisk to-day, and spinners have found some difficulty in obtaining the prices which they asked.

Severe weather has again visited us, and the condition of the Wheat has greatly improved. Millers, consequently, have shown more disposition to operate, and as there is every probability of France becoming a large customer, both here and in the larger producing markets, the quotations are somewhat firmer. An advance of about one shilling per quarter in prices has been established, and a greater improvement is expected during the next few weeks. Regarding the growing crop the accounts so far are not very encouraging. In many places the plant looks yellow and somewhat unhealthy, but if a seasonable Spring succeeds so seasonable a winter as we are now enjoying the check the growth of the plant is now experiencing will prove of great benefit. An agricultural report from Yorkshire states that the present is a very trying season for the farmer. Since the end of November, what with heavy rains, floods, and the long frost, all agricultural work has been at a stand. The scarcity of food from last year's drought caused farmers to graze their seed fields late into the autumn, and but a small breadth of wheat was sown, and which, where now exposed, looks very yellow and sickly, and where in the low country it has been flooded has perished altogether. The turnip lands have been husbanded by recourse to corn cake and linseed cake during the storm, but more spring wheat will have to be sown than for many years.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom for last week, and since the commencement of the season, compared with the corresponding periods in 1869-'70:

		1870.		1869.	
		Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Wheat.....	cwt.	560,317	16,438	1,358,754	2,034
Barley.....	"	10,283	4,319	270,239	11
Oats.....	"	46,308	4,067	357,441	240
Peas.....	"	"	139	81,383	213
Beans.....	"	7,157	275	57,588	"
Indian corn.....	"	72,659	50	409,072	"
Flour.....	"	36,111	29,263	227,434	807

SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON (AUG. 28).

		1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
Wheat.....	cwt.	11,353,215	11,631,122	20,788,446	110,230
Barley.....	"	3,639,415	19,534	3,354,853	6,170
Oats.....	"	3,993,746	373,075	5,074,129	24,854
Peas.....	"	388,228	28,664	681,557	6,583
Beans.....	"	620,489	4,875	1,613,778	942
Indian corn.....	"	7,603,340	31,563	9,076,076	5,565
Flour.....	"	1,980,617	445,232	3,061,154	7,844

There has been a slight tendency to firmness in the money market. Considerable quantities of gold continue to be sent away to Germany, and should a peace be arranged, there is no doubt but that the export movement will assume important proportions. France, unquestionably, will ask for a large loan, of which a large proportion will be reserved for this country, and Germany may require additional aid. The prospect is, therefore, that money will become dear.

The course of political events, and not trade, will, however, determine the rates during the next few weeks. The quotations are as follows:

		1870.		1871.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bank minimum.....	3 @...	2½ @...	2½ @...	4 months' ba'k bills	2½ @ 3½
Open-market rates:				6 months' ba'k bills	3½ @ 4½
30 and 60 days' bills	3 @...	2½ @...	2½ @...	4 and 6 trade bills.	3½ @ 4
3 months' bills.....	3 @...	2½ @...	2½ @...		

The rates of interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount houses for deposits are subjoined:

	1870.	1871.
Joint stock banks.....	2	1½
Discount houses at call.....	2	1½
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	2½	1½
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	2½	1½

The condition of the continental money markets is naturally uncertain. According to the latest advices, the following were the quotations at the leading cities:

	B'k rate— 1870. 1871.	Op. m'kt— 1870. 1871.		B'k rate— 1870. 1871.	Op. m'kt— 1870. 1871.
At Paris.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	Brussels.....	2 1/2	2 1/2
Vienne.....	5	5	Madrid.....	5	5
Berlin.....	5	5	Hamburg.....	—	4
Frankfort.....	4	3 1/2	St. Petersburg.....	5	8
Amst'rd'm.....	5	5			5 1/2
Turin.....	5	5			7

There has been a good demand for gold for export, but silver is rather quieter, the continental inquiry having been satisfied. In the rates of foreign exchange the variations are not important. The following prices of bullion are from the circular of Messrs. Pixley & Co.:

GOLD		s.	d.	s.	d.
Bar Gold.....	per oz. standard.	77	9	@	—
do fine.....	do	77	9	@	—
do Reddable.....	do	77	11 1/2	@	—
Spanish Doubleloons.....	per oz.	—	@	—	—
South American Doubleloons.....	do	73	8	@	—
United States gold coin.....	do	76	8	@	—
SILVER.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Bar Silver Fine.....	(last price) per oz. standard.	5	9 1/2	@	59-16
do do containing 5 grs. g'd (last price) per oz. st'd.	do	5	1	@	—
Fine Cake Silver.....	per oz.	no price	@	—	—
Mexican Dollars.....	(last price) per oz.	4	10 1/2	@	—
Spanish Dollars (Carolus).....	per oz.	—	—	none here	—
Five franc pieces.....	per oz.	—	—	none here	—

In the Stock Exchange, speculators have refrained from operating largely, owing to the crisis in political affairs, but as the crisis is likely to lead to a peaceful result, the markets have been decidedly firmer in tone. Prices have improved during the week, but not to any great extent. The following were the highest and lowest prices of consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week:

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'ay.	Thur'ay.	Friday.	Sat'day.
Consols.....	92 1/2-92 3/4	92 1/2-92 3/4	92 1/2-92 3/4	92 1/2-92 3/4	92 1/2-92 3/4	92 1/2-92 3/4
U. S. 5-20's, 1882.....	90 1/2-90 3/4	90 1/2-90 3/4	90 1/2-90 3/4	90 1/2-90 3/4	90 1/2-90 3/4	90 1/2-90 3/4
U. S. 5-20's, 1884.....	89-91	89-91	89-91	89-91	89-91	89-91
U. S. 5-20's, 1885.....	89 1/2-89 3/4	89 1/2-89 3/4	89 1/2-89 3/4	89 1/2-89 3/4	89 1/2-89 3/4	89 1/2-89 3/4
U. S. 5-20's, 1887.....	88 1/2-88 3/4	88 1/2-88 3/4	88 1/2-88 3/4	88 1/2-88 3/4	88 1/2-88 3/4	88 1/2-88 3/4
U. S. 10-40's, 1904.....	88 1/2-88 3/4	88 1/2-88 3/4	88 1/2-88 3/4	88 1/2-88 3/4	88 1/2-88 3/4	88 1/2-88 3/4
Atlantic & G't West.....	27-28	27 1/2-28 1/2	27 1/2-28 1/2	27 1/2-28 1/2	27 1/2-28 1/2	27 1/2-28 1/2
Consolidated Mort. B'ds.....	18 1/2-19	18 1/2-19	18 1/2-19	18 1/2-19	18 1/2-19	18 1/2-19
Eric Shares (\$100).....	110-111 1/2	110-111 1/2	110-111 1/2	110-111 1/2	110-111 1/2	110-111 1/2
Illinois Shares (\$100).....	110-111 1/2	110-111 1/2	110-111 1/2	110-111 1/2	110-111 1/2	110-111 1/2

Messrs. Morgan have issued to-day the prospectus of a loan of \$500,000 in 6 per cent. bonds for the United Canal and Railroad Companies of New Jersey. The bonds are issued at 92 per cent. The prospectus states that it may be mentioned as an evidence of the value attached in the United States to this property, that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company has recently offered to lease it in perpetuity, paying, in addition to the interest on the debt, a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum to the holders of the common stock of the Companies. This proposal is now under consideration.

The principal secured by the bonds is made payable at par in 1894, and the coupons for interest, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, will be made payable half-yearly, on the 1st of September and 1st of March in each year; the first half-yearly payment will fall due 1st September next. All payments will be made in London, in sterling money, clear of all taxation in the United States.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a large decrease in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$4,651,876 this week, against \$9,705,704 last week, and \$5,590,534 the previous week. The exports are \$4,651,876 this week, against \$2,636,581 last week, and \$5,134,499 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 18,909 bales, against 14,027 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) Feb. 3, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Feb. 4:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods.....	\$2,598,298	\$2,734,227	\$2,843,545	\$1,475,634
General merchandise.....	2,448,776	2,496,120	3,494,973	3,176,242
Total for the week.....	\$5,047,074	\$5,230,347	\$6,338,518	\$4,651,876
Previously reported.....	13,505,613	15,356,187	13,956,817	20,937,030

Since Jan. 1..... \$18,552,617 \$20,586,534 \$20,295,335 \$25,588,906

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending February 7:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
For the week.....	\$2,678,180	\$2,660,313	\$3,461,290	\$4,727,384
Previously reported.....	16,578,713	14,777,193	14,675,326	21,340,763
Since Jan. 1.....	\$19,256,893	\$17,437,506	\$18,136,556	\$26,068,147

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending February 4, 1871:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
Jan. 30—Str. City of London, Liverpool—				
French gold.....	\$7,800			
British gold.....	14,640			
British silver.....	3,900			
Gold bars.....	3,700			
Silver bars.....	138,348			
Feb. 1—Str. Tybee, Porto Plata—				
American silver.....				10,223
Feb. 4—Str. Rising Star, Aspinwall—				
American silver.....				10,600

Feb. 1—Str. Russia, Liverpool—		Feb. 4—Bark Thos. Dallett, Porto Cabello—	
Silver bars.....	251,259	American gold.....	30,000
Gold bars.....	33,696	Feb. 4—Str. City of Antwerp, Liverpool—	
Mexican silver.....	93,000	Foreign gold.....	38,375
British gold.....	1,500	Foreign silver.....	12,500
American gold.....	515,000	Gold bars.....	87,600
Feb. 1—Schr. S. C. Evans, Arroyo, P. R.—		Silver bars.....	193,565

Total for the week..... \$1,423,699
Previously reported..... 1,981,822

Total since Jan. 1, 1871.		Same time in	
1870.....	\$2,932,693	1867.....	\$3,408,521
1869.....	3,214,379	1868.....	3,190,309
1868.....	7,149,351	1866.....	2,827,804
		1865.....	3,253,070

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:

Jan. 30—Str. Ocean Queen, Aspinwall—		basco—	
Silver.....	\$3,120	Silver.....	\$3,900
Gold dust.....	8,196	Feb. 3—Str. Cleopatra, Havana—	
Feb. 2—Str. Morro Castle, Havana—		Gold.....	500
Silver bars.....	3,000	Feb. 4—Schr. S. S. Pickmore, Turk's Island—	
Feb. 3—Schr. Retorno, To—		Silver.....	500

Total for the week..... \$24,216
Previously reported..... 170,568

Total since January 1, 1871.		Same time in	
1870.....	\$2,030,228	1868.....	\$122,616
1869.....	600,794	1867.....	155,514

Railroad Management and Broad Street Circulars.—In the last number of the CHRONICLE, under miscellaneous items, was published a circular of Mr. Rufus Hatch, of 17 Broad street (not the firm of Fisk & Hatch, as some newspapers have erroneously stated), in regard to railroad management, land grants, &c., and directed especially against the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. This circular was by accident not inserted under the heading "Banking and Financial," where it would have appeared to all our readers in its true character, as an advertisement regularly ordered and paid for. As a consequence of this omission we find that our position in regard to this circular, and others which had been issued by the same party, has been entirely misunderstood, and that we have been supposed to endorse their conclusions, or at least to approve of the matter contained in them, an inference which is far from the truth. The most that we have said at any time in regard to various circulars and pamphlets issued from time to time in Wall street for speculative purposes, simply amounted to this—that it seemed hardly fair to consider the publication of a speculative circular *per se* a dishonorable transaction, and that only when there was *misrepresentation or concealment of facts* were these publications calculated to do harm and unjustly depreciate the value of property. It appears, however, that the hostility of leading bankers to these circulars is based upon the very exception which we have made—namely, that they do contain false or garbled statements which are calculated to greatly deceive parties not familiar with the true facts. It would be almost impossible for us to go through every pamphlet, circular or hand-bill issued on the street, and sift out minutely the truth from the error, but we most heartily concur with all respectable men in condemning every false or garbled statement made in print, in writing or verbally, for the purpose of damaging the true value of stocks, bonds or other property, and shall not knowingly give publicity to any such matters in these columns.

On the other hand, when a person can show up by true statements some gross abuse in corporate management, direct attention to some violation of the rights of stockholders by officers and directors, or can show where the general public is being taxed enormously to support a monopoly, we think that much liberality should be shown toward the efforts made to accomplish purposes which can hardly be considered other than useful, whatever may be the immediate object of the party doing it.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad.—The completion of this road was accomplished on Jan. 26, the construction having been carried out with great energy. The completion of this link shortens the distance of all rail between St. Louis and St. Paul fully 100 miles, as follows: St. Louis to Burlington via Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad to Monmouth, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad from Monmouth to Burlington, 200 miles; Burlington to Cedar Falls, 170; Cedar Falls or Waterloo to Austin, 80; Austin to St. Paul, 100 miles—Total, 550 miles. We learn that the Company has made favorable arrangements for freight and passenger traffic with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, which arrangements will add largely to the profits of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad, as well as increasing its traffic receipts. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company has further agreed to set aside 40 per cent of the gross earnings realized from the business with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Company for investment at par in the bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company. Much credit is due to the financial agents of the Company, Henry Clews & Co. of this city, who, spite of all the monetary difficulties of the past six months, have continued to successfully dispose of the bonds of the Company so well that, it is now stated, only \$400,000 in all remain unsold. These bonds are 7 per cent gold first mortgage bonds on a completed road, amounting to only \$20,000 per mile (which has cost \$40,000 per mile), and are for the present offered at the original subscription price of 90 and accrued interest in currency.

The New York Life Insurance Company.—The annual statement of this large and popular company will be found in our columns to-day. The immense assets of the company, \$15,878,517,

United States Bonds.—During the early part of the week the market was strong on a moderate business, but yesterday and to-day, with increased purchases, prices have sharply advanced, and five-twenties of 1867 are quoted at the close 110½@110½, against 109½ last week. Several influences have combined to produce this advance in Government bonds. In the first place the aspect of European affairs is considered favorable to a permanent peace, and this, in connection with the amicable negotiations now progressing between England and the United States for the settlement of all questions in dispute between the two countries, including the Alabama claims, has produced a more hopeful and settled feeling in the financial markets at home and abroad than has been seen for a long time previously. A second and more immediate cause for the advance is found in the action of Secretary Boutwell in advertising that subscription books for the new 5, 4½ and 4 per cent. funding loan will be opened on the 6th of March proximo; the effect of this announcement having been to strengthen prices under the general impression that Mr. Boutwell's efforts will be directed towards bringing the price of five-twenties up to par in gold. As to the success of the new loan, the more general opinion seems to be that it has been placed upon the market prematurely, and that the wiser course would have been to wait until our securities had so improved with the growing credit of our Government that a five per cent. loan could be negotiated without difficulty at par in gold. Whatever the result in the open market may be, it is to be hoped above all things that no compulsory measures will be used to force the new bonds upon the banks or other holders of five-twenties, as no legislation could be more ill-advised than that which disregards the rights of parties who have entered into engagements and assumed obligations relying upon the good faith of the Government. The demand has apparently been well distributed, and sales have not generally been in large blocks; the German bankers have purchased to some extent on small orders from abroad. At the Treasury purchase of \$2,000,000 on Wednesday, bids were made exceeding \$7,000,000, but without causing any subsequent weakness. A sharp demand for currency sixes, of which the supply is quite small, has put the price up to 112½.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of leading government securities at the Board on each day of the past week:

	Saturday, Feb. 4.	Monday, Feb. 6.	Tuesday, Feb. 7.	Wednesday, Feb. 8.	Thursday, Feb. 9.	Friday, Feb. 10.
6's, 1881 coup.	113 113½	113 113½	113 113½	113 113½	113 113½	113 113½
5 20's, 1862 coup.	110 110½	110 110½	110 110½	110 110½	110 110½	110 110½
5 20's, 1861	110 110½	110 110½	110 110½	110 110½	110 110½	110 110½
5 20's, 1865	110 110½	110 110½	110 110½	110 110½	110 110½	110 110½
5 20's, 1865 n	109 109½	109 109½	109 109½	109 109½	109 109½	109 109½
5 20's, 1867	109 109½	109 109½	109 109½	109 109½	109 109½	109 109½
5 20's, 1868	109 109½	109 109½	109 109½	109 109½	109 109½	109 109½
10-40's	109 109½	109 109½	109 109½	109 109½	109 109½	109 109½
Currency 6's	111 111½	111 111½	111 111½	111 111½	111 111½	111 111½

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

State and Railroad Bonds.—The list of Southern State Bonds has been comparatively dull, Tennessee, Virginias, North and South Carolinas having been the principal features. North Carolinas, old and new, have advanced 2@3 per cent. under reported speculative manipulations. The latest reports from Alabama are very encouraging as to the prospect of payment of interest on the endorsed bonds of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad. The Legislature appears to be decidedly in favor of action, which will maintain the financial honor of the State, and those best informed upon the subject anticipate that a resolution will be passed within a few days directing the immediate payment of the defaulted interest. The Pacific railroad securities have been very strong on Centrals, which have advanced to 93½@93½ on an investment demand and purchases also by foreign bankers. Union Pacifics have generally been firm, with incomes as the chief feature, prices closed as follows: First Mortgages, 79½@79½; Land Grants, 69½@70½; Incomes, 68@69, and Stock, 19½@19½.

No further action is reported at Washington in regard to the payment of interest, but it is expected that the committee will report favorably to the roads.

The following are the highest and lowest prices of the most active State Bonds at the Board on each day of the week:

	Saturday, Feb. 4.	Monday, Feb. 6.	Tuesday, Feb. 7.	Wednesday, Feb. 8.	Thursday, Feb. 9.	Friday, Feb. 10.
6s Tenn., old..	63	63 63½	63 63½	63 63½	64 64½	64 64½
6s Tenn., new..	62 63	63 63½	63 63½	63 63½	64 64½	64 64½
6s N. Car., old..	41 41½	41 41½	41 41½	41 41½	42 42½	42 42½
6s N. Car., new..	24 25	24 25	24 25	24 25	25 25½	25 25½
6s Virg., old..	66	66 66½	66 66½	66 66½	67 67½	67 67½
6s S. C. n. & J.	59 60	59 60	59 60	59 60	59 60	59 60
6s Missouri....	99 99½	99 99½	99 99½	99 99½	99 99½	99 99½
Un. Pac. Ist..	79 79½	79 79½	79 79½	79 79½	79 79½	79 79½
U. P. 1st 40't.	69 70	69 70	69 70	69 70	70 70½	70 70½
U. P. Income..	64 70	67 71	70 70½	68 69	69 69½	68 69

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—There has been but little activity in the stock market, notwithstanding the extreme ease in money, and it seems evident that the strong speculative spirit which has characterized the dealings in stocks in times past, is now wanting. Either the confidence of outside buyers has been severely shaken, or else the cliques of prominent brokers and speculators in the street fail to have the same power to combine and put up prices, which they formerly had. Prices have been firm and steady, showing a slight advance on most of the leading favorites, and a larger advance on Ohio and Mississippi, and Hannibal and St. Joseph. Union Pacific closes at 19½ against 19 last week, having sold in the meantime up to 20½. Lake Shore was affected favorably by a report that the earnings for the months of December and January were \$370,000 larger than in the same months last year, though it does not appear that this report was official. The earnings of leading roads so far as reported for the month of January are given below and compare very favorably with the same month of last year, showing an increase in every case.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of the active list of railroad and miscellaneous stocks on each day of the last week:

	Saturday, Feb. 4.	Monday, Feb. 6.	Tuesday, Feb. 7.	Wednesday, Feb. 8.	Thursday, Feb. 9.	Friday, Feb. 10.
N.Y. Cent. & H.R.	98 98½	98 98½	98 98½	98 98½	98 98½	98 98½
do scrip	88 88½	88 88½	88 88½	88 88½	88 88½	88 88½
Harlem.....	125 125½	125 125½	125 125½	125 125½	125 125½	125 125½
Erie.....	21 21½	21 21½	21 21½	21 21½	21 21½	21 21½
Reading.....	97 97½	97 97½	97 97½	97 97½	97 97½	97 97½
Lake Shore.....	52 52½	52 52½	52 52½	52 52½	52 52½	52 52½
Wabash.....	105 105½	105 105½	105 105½	105 105½	105 105½	105 105½
Pittsburg.....	75 75½	75 75½	75 75½	75 75½	75 75½	75 75½
North-west.....	84 84½	84 84½	84 84½	84 84½	84 84½	84 84½
Mich. Central	106 106½	106 106½	106 106½	106 106½	106 106½	106 106½
Rock Island.....	95 95½	95 95½	95 95½	95 95½	95 95½	95 95½
St. Paul.....	52 52½	52 52½	52 52½	52 52½	52 52½	52 52½
do pref.....	71 71½	71 71½	71 71½	71 71½	71 71½	71 71½
Ohio, Mississipi	34 34½	34 34½	34 34½	34 34½	34 34½	34 34½
Central of N.J.	101 101½	101 101½	101 101½	101 101½	101 101½	101 101½
Chic. & Alton.....	117 117½	117 117½	117 117½	117 117½	117 117½	117 117½
do do pref.....	70 70½	70 70½	70 70½	70 70½	70 70½	70 70½
Panama.....	83 83½	83 83½	83 83½	83 83½	83 83½	83 83½
Clev. C. & I.....	83 83½	83 83½	83 83½	83 83½	83 83½	83 83½
Col. Chic. & I.C.	154 154½	154 154½	154 154½	154 154½	154 154½	154 154½
Del. Lack. & W.	101 101½	101 101½	101 101½	101 101½	101 101½	101 101½
Hann. St. Jos.	85 85½	85 85½	85 85½	85 85½	85 85½	85 85½
do pref.....	97 97½	97 97½	97 97½	97 97½	97 97½	97 97½
Ill. & Cent. R.	133 133½	133 133½	133 133½	133 133½	133 133½	133 133½
West. & Ind. R.	113 113½	113 113½	113 113½	113 113½	113 113½	113 113½
Morris & Essex	88 88½	88 88½	88 88½	88 88½	88 88½	88 88½
B. Hart. & Erie	2 2½	2 2½	2 2½	2 2½	2 2½	2 2½
Union Pacific.....	19 19½	19 19½	19 19½	19 19½	19 19½	19 19½
Adams Express	46 46½	46 46½	46 46½	46 46½	46 46½	46 46½
Mariposa pref.	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½	9 9½
Quicksilver.....	10 10½	10 10½	10 10½	10 10½	10 10½	10 10½
Pacific Mail.....	43 43½	43 43½	43 43½	43 43½	43 43½	43 43½
St. Louis & Iron Mountain	67 67½	67 67½	67 67½	67 67½	67 67½	67 67½
Am. Merch. Un.	43 43½	43 43½	43 43½	43 43½	43 43½	43 43½
United States	44 44½	44 44½	44 44½	44 44½	44 44½	44 44½
Wells, Fargo.....	39 39½	39 39½	39 39½	39 39½	39 39½	39 39½

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

	1871.	1870.
Central Pacific.....	\$324,480	\$418,104
Chicago & Alton.....	343,555	281,108
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis.....	270,148	203,069
Marquette & Cincinnati.....	130,883	90,177
Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	386,700	386,172
Ohio & Mississippi.....	245,981	196,787
Pacific of Missouri.....	212,005	202,447
St. Louis & Iron Mountain.....	136,218	92,181
Toledo, Wabash & Western.....	325,174	257,663
Union Pacific.....	347,807	328,529

* Approximate.

The Gold Market.—There has been some speculative activity in gold based chiefly upon the theory which we have previously noticed that the adjustment of European difficulties would lead to an important demand for export—a theory by no means encouraged from events which have thus far transpired—and that a rise in the premium would naturally follow. Upon this idea it is said that a clique recently operating for lower prices in stocks are now expecting a rise in gold. On the other hand the weight of opinion with the foreign bankers seems to favor a lower premium, and it is supposed also that Secretary Boutwell's efforts will all be shaped so as to keep down the premium for the purpose of equalizing the prices of gold and bonds. Exports of the week have not been large. At the Treasury sale on Thursday bids were made to the amount of \$3,139,000, and nearly the entire \$1,000,000 was awarded to a leading stock brokerage house. Rates for carrying have ranged all the way from 6 per cent. to "flat," the rates to-day having been 2, 3, 3½, 4 per cent. and flat.

The following table will show the course of the gold premium each day of the week past:

	Open- ing.	Low- est.	High- est.	Clos- ing.	Total Clearings.	Gold. Balances.	Currency. Balances.
Saturday, Feb. 4.	111 111½	111 111½	111 111½	111 111½	\$36,859,000	\$2,637,396	\$2,919,315
Monday, " 6.	112 112½	111 111½	112 112½	112 112½	47,919,000	1,722,253	1,662,395
Tuesday, " 7.	111 111½	111 111½	111 111½	111 111½	44,298,000	1,357,307	1,547,075
Wednesday, " 8.	111 111½	111 111½	111 111½	111 111½	44,298,000	1,357,307	1,547,075
Thursday, " 9.	111 111½	111 111½	111 111½	111 111½	28,252,000	964,444	1,063,190
Friday, " 10.	111 111½	111 111½	111 111½	111 111½	14,118,000	740,967	830,893
Current week.....	111 111½	111 111½	112 112½	111 111½	228,108,000	710,967	830,893
Previous week.....	110 110½	110 110½	111 111½	111 111½	218,631,000	1,437,180	1,619,873
Jan. 1, 1871, to date.....	110 110½	110 110½	112 112½	111 111½	.....	.....	.....

The general movement of coin and bullion at New York, in the week ending Saturday, February 4, was as follows:

In banks Jan. 28.....	\$27,420,415	Withdrawn for export.....	\$1,425,699
Foreign imports.....	21,216	Gold receipts into Sub-Treas.....	3,527,002
Gold paid out by Sub-Treas.....	2,919,113	In banks Jan. 28.....	26,233,573
Receipts from California (approximate).....	976,261	Total withdrawn and in bank.....	\$31,184,334
Total known supply.....	\$31,369,940	Excess of supply over withdrawals, &c.....	185,006

The following are the quotations in gold for foreign and American coin:

American gold (old coinage)	4 n. c. premium.	American silver (new).....	95 96 96½
Sovereigns.....	\$4.86 @ \$1.9	Dimes and half dimes.....	94 95 95½
Napoleons.....	3 88 @ 3 90	Five francs.....	94 95 95½
German X thalers.....	7 75 @ 7 80	Francs.....	19 69 19½
Prussian X thalers.....	7 85 @ 8 00	English silver.....	4 75 @ 4 85
X guilders.....	3 90 @ 4 00	Prussian thalers.....	80 60 @ 80 70
Spanish doubloons.....	16 40 @ 16 60	Specie thalers.....	1 04 @ 1 06
Patrol doubloons.....	15 50 @ 15 65	Mexican dollars.....	1 03 @ 1 03½
American silver (old coinage)	162 p. c. premium.	Spanish dollars.....	23 p. c. premium.
		South American dollars.....	par.

Foreign Exchange.—Rates have been very firm all the week and hardly varied from 109½@109½ for bankers' 60 day sterling. To-day a leading drawer was offering short sight bills at a fractional decline from previous rates, but this was regarded as quite exceptional and not as an indication of any weakness in the market. Commercial bills are scarce and are selling very close to best bankers. Cotton bills have not been very abundant, and indeed these bills except as they come through the Southern banks, are not now seen here in any large amounts. Our own bankers also purchase them largely in the Southern cities. Cotton exports of the week have been 95,982 bales, producing \$5,966,000 in gold, against 63,188 bales in the same week last year, producing \$6,055,900 in gold. The total exports of cotton from Sept. 1 to date have been 1,504,993 bales, which, at 15c. per pound and with gold at 110, would amount to \$94,104,700 in gold; in the same time last season the exports were 1,037,914 bales, which produced \$99,450,000 in gold, taking cotton at 25c. per lb. and gold at 120. From the nature of the case, these results are only approximate.

	60 Days.	100 @ 100%	110% @ 110%
London bankers.....	109% @ 109%	110% @ 110%	110% @ 110%
Paris (bankers).....	111% @ 111%	112% @ 112%	112% @ 112%
Antwerp.....	111% @ 111%	112% @ 112%	112% @ 112%
Swiss.....	111% @ 111%	112% @ 112%	112% @ 112%
Amsterdam.....	111% @ 111%	112% @ 112%	112% @ 112%
Frankfurt.....	111% @ 111%	112% @ 112%	112% @ 112%
Bremen.....	111% @ 111%	112% @ 112%	112% @ 112%
Prussian thalers.....	111% @ 111%	112% @ 112%	112% @ 112%

The transactions for the week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury have been as follows:

	Custom House Receipts.	Gold.	Currency.	Sub-Treasury Receipts.	Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, Feb. 4.....	\$786,000	\$237,683 18	\$380,330 31	\$1,042,366 54	\$325,549 31	\$1,042,366 54
Sunday, " 5.....	284,000	427,308 25	186,894 67	114,075 60	320,967 64	114,075 60
Tuesday, " 7.....	352,000	452,654 87	262,207 22	268,967 59	259,721 34	268,967 59
Wednesday, " 8.....	355,000	391,747 09	3,314,626 10	262,312 42	268,628 05	262,312 42
Thursday, " 9.....	450,000	499,497 77	183,227 79	139,128 17	2,536,198 26	139,128 17
Friday, " 10.....	486,000	578,327 57	1,423,138 97	1,063,122 55	444,330 62	1,063,122 55
Total.....	\$2,712,000	\$3,175,218 73	\$6,150,425 06	\$2,890,022 87	\$4,413,683 23	\$2,890,022 87
Balance, Feb. 3.....		\$2,005,218 73	2,560,422 78			

Payment during week..... \$65,183,638 00 \$15,410,847 84
 Balance, Feb. 10..... \$62,290,615 13 \$10,977,164 62

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on Feb. 4, 1871:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York.....	\$5,000,000	\$1,060,330	\$1,318,600	\$82,000	\$1,334,630	\$93,410
Manhattan.....	2,000,000	5,518,820	633,900	9,800	6,083,900	1,319,800
Mechanics.....	2,000,000	5,713,700	37,400	514,830	5,751,530	1,712,300
Union.....	1,500,000	4,283,800	614,300	474,000	2,071,600	924,000
America.....	1,000,000	1,400,126	1,440,184	1,440	2,270,859	2,073,331
Phoenix.....	1,800,000	2,314,720	503,500	503,500	2,817,220	2,073,331
City.....	1,000,000	5,701,512	1,286,899	4,092,438	75,000	75,000
Tradersmen's.....	1,000,000	3,156,695	123,649	767,393	1,949,128	61,885
Fulton.....	600,000	2,048,422	131,350	1,492,853	1,508,252	101,175
Chemical.....	300,000	6,078,411	48,642	4,192,853	1,000,342	1,000,342
Merchants' Exchange.....	1,235,000	3,011,518	62,272	448,990	2,447,755	792,571
National.....	1,500,000	3,306,064	532,204	486,776	1,266,660	327,468
Butchers'.....	2,500,000	2,594,700	51,300	2,131,960	1,837,890	582,400
Mechanics and Traders'.....	600,000	1,599,320	30,800	195,700	1,361,200	54,900
Greenwich.....	200,000	955,882	2,929	911,403	118,284	118,284
Leather Manuf. National.....	600,000	3,113,698	30,572	2,072,836	636,773	636,773
Seventh Ward, National.....	200,000	1,387,221	34,787	1,699,098	819,837	296,581
State of New York.....	2,000,000	4,226,201	849,233	493,000	4,268,430	898,938
American Exchange.....	5,000,000	10,740,000	1,105,700	955,400	1,165,400	1,165,400
Commerce.....	10,000,000	21,760,150	4,306,945	6,601,251	4,491,150	4,491,150
Broadway.....	1,000,000	5,591,330	178,300	500,900	6,560,250	1,542,100
Ocean.....	4,500,000	1,832,300	274,460	2,453,000	3,785,467	2,453,000
Mercantile.....	1,000,000	8,651,300	105,300	477,500	1,100,600	779,700
Pacific.....	422,700	1,947,400	9,970	4,700	1,282,590	282,590
Chatham.....	2,000,000	5,214,407	1,761,324	811,639	5,286,030	1,134,136
People's.....	412,500	1,592,000	8,742	5,305	1,599,302	161,424
North American.....	1,000,000	2,731,800	166,600	4,000	2,374,800	361,000
Hanover.....	1,000,000	2,225,103	178,439	287,149	1,214,571	359,028
Irving.....	500,000	1,512,000	23,000	157,998	1,702,998	120,000
Metropolitan.....	4,000,000	10,778,491	1,435,231	1,720,065	5,901,249	801,000
Citizens.....	400,000	1,541,939	40,039	139,922	1,581,212	321,774
Nassau.....	1,000,000	2,115,477	73,411	3,946	2,099,326	9,819
Market.....	1,000,000	2,353,160	118,200	514,300	1,711,430	274,000
St. Nicholas.....	1,000,000	2,746,100	82,100	740,100	1,197,000	463,400
Shoe and Leather.....	1,500,000	3,430,000	24,700	849,900	2,927,000	870,000
Corn Exchange.....	1,000,000	2,044,100	62,700	5,733	1,854,800	502,000
Continental.....	2,000,000	1,286,600	126,600	574,497	2,434,197	574,497
Commonwealth.....	750,000	2,197,900	96,000	235,000	1,912,800	37,700
Oriental.....	300,000	1,405,100	2,150	4,650	1,060,420	216,400
Marine.....	400,000	1,574,600	60,830	360,000	1,314,530	418,020
Atlantic.....	300,000	1,000,000	27,143	88,447	616,891	172,601
Importers and Traders'.....	1,500,000	10,219,700	705,300	501,700	10,619,200	2,541,900
Park.....	2,000,000	16,096,501	1,079,187	978,527	18,215,451	4,200,375
Mechanics' Banking Ass.....	500,000	1,012,100	109,900	32,500	1,127,000	888,200
Grocers'.....	200,000	633,677	8,873	1,915	642,897	186,056
North River.....	400,000	1,099,517	36,355	11,000	1,005,628	235,119
East River.....	850,000	2,860,000	2,860	274,500	577,000	176,000
Manufacturers & Mer.....	500,000	1,566,800	2,900	677	1,177,400	158,800
Fourth National.....	5,000,000	12,322,700	1,165,700	2,855,000	11,230,000	3,860,700
Central National.....	1,000,000	10,528,000	210,000	1,870,000	9,538,000	2,835,000
Third National.....	1,000,000	4,216,200	422,000	75,000	5,174,000	499,200
First National.....	500,000	4,216,200	214,000	332,500	4,069,400	1,059,400
Third National.....	1,000,000	4,216,200	591,300	700,000	4,086,400	1,008,000
New York N. S. Bank.....	1,000,000	4,216,200	4,800	266,800	738,800	294,000
Tenth National.....	1,000,000	3,281,400	45,800	905,600	2,330,000	724,000
Bowery National.....	250,000	1,007,944	9,165	229,000	1,011,283	301,713
New York County.....	200,000	917,700	117,500	179,500	1,011,700	294,000
German American.....	1,200,000	2,257,160	233,600	1,100,000	2,435,000	732,287
Bull's Head.....	200,000	1,642,800	3,893	1,100	1,643,693	119,555
Stuyvesant.....	60,000	456,213	9,097	1,100	457,314	119,555
Elevith Ward.....	200,000	507,088	2,258	250,000	460,490	76,217
Eighth National.....	200,000	775,000	36,696	446,140	536,716	20,881
American National.....	500,000	599,397	3,700	1,100	595,697	538,100
Germania.....	200,000	792,000	3,700	1,100	795,000	795,000
Manufactures & Builders.....	100,000	1,015,204	4,000	1,015,204	1,015,204	147,000

Total..... \$8,970,200 \$70,759,777 \$6,233,573 \$1,761,129 \$15,388,595 \$1,187,393

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:
 Loans..... Inc. \$509,407 Net Deposits..... Inc. \$4,232,930
 Specie..... Dec 1,386,872 Legal Tenders..... Inc. 696,354
 Circulation..... Dec 34,213

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Aggregate.
Jan. 7.....	\$26,335,191	\$32,114,718	\$302,088,825	\$40,081,410	\$301,440,909	\$1,311,660,053
Jan. 14.....	29,321,032	32,890,404	313,403,774	\$50,555,911	513,211,409	\$1,420,904,830
Jan. 21.....	27,051,791	28,520,995	311,988,274	211,690,080	563,638,417	\$1,385,310,557
Jan. 28.....	27,280,370	27,420,445	311,818,842	211,055,665	491,699,051	\$1,349,081,373
Feb. 4.....	27,059,777	26,233,573	311,764,129	215,388,515	541,873,393	\$1,349,081,373

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, Feb. 6, 1871:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. Tender.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Total net
Philadelphia.....	\$1,500,000	\$1,117,000	\$115,000	\$1,403,000	\$3,696,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
North American.....	1,000,000	4,650,445	55,822	1,029,576	3,039,117	788,400	788,400
Jarmers and Mech.....	2,000,000	5,005,441	186,349	1,613,464	1,461,497	612,900	612,900
Commercial.....	810,000	2,346,000	16,600	699,000	1,550,000	414,750	414,750
Mechanics'.....	500,000	2,325,000	29,550	414,000	1,168,000	474,750	474,750
Bank N. Liberties.....	500,000	2,462,000	4,000	399,032	1,299,400	459,000	459,000
Southward.....	250,000	1,358,056	30,168	389,032	1,299,400	227,601	227,601
Kensington.....	250,000	1,12,426	4,810	287,000	969,346	174,825	174,825
Penn.....	500,000	1,368,380	4,000	207,010	969,346	174,825	174,825
West ern.....	400,000	1,236,800	3,678	278,511	1,350,251	1,350,251	1,350,251
Manufacturers'.....	570,150	1,681,000	3,678	365,000	1,171,049	417,535	417,535
Bank of Commerce.....	300,000	1,416,886	15,051	256,930	698,429	215,335	215,335
Girard.....	1,000,000	5,725,000	48,000	681,000	2,464,000	593,000	593,000
Tradersmen's.....	200,000	1,469,350	4,974	399,557	1,099,000	174,236	174,236
Consolidation.....	300,000	1,181,491	10,500	244,255	854,806	215,000	215,000
City.....	400,000	1,176,115	10,197	538,429	875,565	355,066	355,066
Commonwealth.....	500,000	2,222,000	65,000	222,778	729,399	211,000	211,000
Corn Exchange.....	500,000	1,612,000	6,600	549,000	1,483,000	430,000	430,000
Union.....	300,000	1,348,000	38,000	299,000	1,483,000	215,000	215,000
Flint.....	1,000,000	3,553,000	68,000	916,000	2,868,000	793,000	793,000
Third.....	300,000	1,000,000	129	326,253	941,033	262,474	262,474
Fourth.....	200,000	1,000,000	129	326,253	941,033	178,000	178,000
Sixth.....	150,000	581,000	129	196,000	408,000	107,000	107,000
Seventh.....	250,000	911,000	72,000	157,000	737,000	219,833	219,833

Loans.....	275,000	908,000	213,000	684,000	240,500
Central.....	720,000	2,649,000	17,000	578,000	1,807,000
Bank of Republic.....	1,000,000	2,160,000	1,300	578,000	589,000
Security.....	154,000	220,000	5,000	145,000	80,000
Total.....	\$15,909,150	\$35,018,568	\$366,106	\$13,546,784	\$40,397,277

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows:
 Capital..... Legal Tenders..... Increase..... 183,862
 Loans..... Increase..... 30,548
 Specie..... Increase..... 20,468

The annexed statement shows the condition of the Philadelphia Banks for a series of weeks:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tender.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Jan. 2.....	\$51,861,327	\$1,071,528	\$12,653,166	\$38,600,408	\$10,813,212
Jan. 9.....	51,827,175	1,463,341	13,063,116	40,270,351	10,813,212
Jan. 16.....	51,511,660	1,316,800	13,013,730	40,341,369	10,813,212
Jan. 23.....	52,717,292	1,026,951	13,077,754	40,492,253	10,813,212
Jan. 30.....	52,866,518	835,518	13,362,922	39,592,611	10,813,212
Feb. 6.....	53,018,868	866,106	15,546,784	40,397,277	10,813,212

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

The Active Stocks and Bonds given on a Previous Page are not Repeated here. Quotations are made of the Per Cent Value, Whatever the Par may be. Southern Securities are Quoted in a Separate List.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.
New York Prices.															
U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS.															
(Not previously quoted.)															
RAILROAD BONDS.															
Ill. & So. Iowa, 1st Mort. 79 81															
Glenn & Chicago Ex. end. 97 98															
Glenn & Chicago, 2d Mort. 97 98															
Chic. R. Island, 1st Mort. 101 102															
Morris & Essex, 1st Mort. 95 96															
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Cleveland & Tol. Sinking Fund 99 100															
New Jersey Central, 1st Mort. 99 100															
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The Railway Monitor.

EXPLANATION OF THE STOCK AND BOND TABLES

1. **Prices of the Active Stocks and Bonds are given in the "Bankers' Gazette" and quotations of other securities will be found on the preceding page.**

2. **Bank and Insurance Stocks, Mining, Petroleum, City Railroad and Gas Stocks, and Southern Securities of those kinds which are least active, are all quoted either regularly or occasionally at the end of "Bankers' Gazette," on a previous page.**

3. **The Table of Railroad, Canal and Other Stocks, on the next page, comprises all Companies of which the stock is sold in any of the principal cities (except merely local corporations). The figures just after the name of the company indicate the No. of the CHRONICLE in which a report of the Company was last published. A star (*) indicates leased roads; in the dividend column =extra; s=stock or scrip.**

4. **The Tables of Railroad, Canal and Other Bonds occupy in all, four pages, two of which will be published in each number. In these pages the bonds of Companies which have been consolidated are frequently given under the name of Consolidated Corporation. The date given in brackets immediately after the name of each Company, indicates the time at which the statement of its finances was made. In the "Interest Column" the abbreviations are as follows: J. & J.=January and July; F. & A.=February and August; M. & S.=March and September; A. & O.=April and October; M. & N.=May and November; J. & D.=June and December; Q. J.=Quarterly, beginning with January; Q. F.=Quarterly, beginning with February; Q. M.=Quarterly, beginning with March.**

5. **The Table of United States and State Securities will be published monthly, on the last Saturday of the month.**

6. **The Table of City Bonds will be published on the third Saturday of each month. The abbreviations used in this table are the same as those in the tables of railroad bonds mentioned above. The Sinking Fund or assets held by each city are given on the same line with the name.**

The Financial Reports of Railroad and other Companies are published in the CHRONICLE as soon as issued, and indexed in the table of stocks on the next page, as stated above in Note 3. A complete record of these reports is thus obtained in a file of this paper.

[Pages 1 and 2 of Railroad Bonds have been crowded out this week by a press of editorial matter.]

Rutland Railroad.—The annual meeting of the Rutland Railroad Company was held at Rutland, Vt., on the 26th ult. The report of the President makes the following showing: During the year the Directors had leased a section of the Vermont and Massachusetts road for fifty years at the rate of \$42,000 per annum for the first five years, \$48,000 for the next five, and \$54,000 for the last five. They had also leased the Vermont Valley road of E. R. Birchard and John B. Page, who had been operating under a private lease at the rate of \$65,000 per annum for four and one-half years and \$72,000 per annum thereafter. They had also concluded negotiations for the lease of the Addison railroad as soon as it shall be completed. They further proposed to purchase the individual stock of the Burlington Steamboat Company. The other leases by the Company are of the Montreal and Plattsburgh railroad, at \$42,000 per annum and taxes, and the Whitehall and Plattsburgh railroad, at \$29,000 per annum and taxes. The aggregate annual rentals amount to \$169,000. The operations of the road for the year ending October 31, 1870, show the following result:

Receipts.....	\$1,941,509 92
Expenses.....	755,918 25
Net earnings.....	\$285,641 67

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Central Pacific				Chicago and Alton				Chicago & Northwestern				Chic. Rock Is. and Pacific				Clev. Col. Cin. & I.			
1869.	1870.	1871.		1869.	1870.	1871.		1869.	1870.	1871.		1869.	1870.	1871.		1869.	1870.	1871.	
(742 m.)	(800 m.)	(1107 m.)		(431 m.)	(431 m.)	(465 m.)		(1,157 m.)	(1,157 m.)	(1,157 m.)		(520 m.)	(500 m.)	(500 m.)		(620 m.)	(590 m.)	(590 m.)	
\$413,104	524,480	543,181	.....	\$293,978	343,555	343,555	Jan.	\$892,062	\$706,024	\$706,024	.....	\$351,767	\$404,275	\$404,275	.....	\$201,590	\$201,590	\$201,590	.....
394,176	315,088	.....	323,825	.....	323,825	Feb.	830,286	753,782	753,782	.....	319,441	449,634	449,634	.....	278,000	278,000	278,000	.....
488,331	388,736	.....	344,366	.....	344,366	Mar.	1,142,165	858,359	858,359	.....	645,789	500,393	500,393	.....	244,161	244,161	244,161	.....
633,758	328,390	.....	334,653	.....	334,653	April.	1,112,190	929,077	929,077	.....	388,285	443,300	443,300	.....	246,046	246,046	246,046	.....
708,719	345,832	.....	395,044	.....	395,044	May.	1,268,414	1,177,897	1,177,897	.....	449,932	507,900	507,900	.....	260,169	260,169	260,169	.....
729,274	402,854	.....	411,966	.....	411,966	June.	1,251,950	1,154,529	1,154,529	.....	523,841	529,512	529,512	.....	274,021	274,021	274,021	.....
783,099	351,044	.....	421,485	.....	421,485	July.	1,157,056	1,080,946	1,080,946	.....	455,606	462,400	462,400	.....	249,355	249,355	249,355	.....
807,815	433,231	.....	501,049	.....	501,049	Aug.	1,037,973	1,346,213	1,346,213	.....	528,155	596,000	596,000	.....	319,012	319,012	319,012	.....
777,183	506,623	.....	498,635	.....	498,635	Sept.	1,305,672	1,275,171	1,275,171	.....	584,155	588,122	588,122	.....	329,220	329,220	329,220	.....
828,447	468,212	.....	488,658	.....	488,658	Oct.	1,371,780	1,371,780	1,371,780	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	319,573	319,573	319,573	.....
746,800	397,515	.....	432,492	.....	432,492	Nov.	1,140,145	1,037,963	1,037,963	.....	479,326	.....	.....	.....	284,156	284,156	284,156	.....
612,805	340,350	.....	386,598	.....	386,598	Dec.	845,708	.....	.....	.....	393,468	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7,983,513	4,681,562	.....	4,831,731	.....	4,831,731	Year..	13,355,461	.....	.....	.....	5,960,936	.....	.....	.....	3,280,430	.....	.....	.....

Illinois Central				Marietta and Cincinnati				Michigan Central				Milwaukee & St. Paul				North Missouri			
1869.	1870.	1871.		1869.	1870.	1871.		1869.	1870.	1871.		1869.	1870.	1871.		1869.	1870.	1871.	
(862 m.)	(974 m.)	(1107 m.)		(251 m.)	(251 m.)	(251 m.)		(284 m.)	(284 m.)	(284 m.)		(825 m.)	(825 m.)	(825 m.)		(404 m.)	(404 m.)	(404 m.)	
\$659,137	\$654,587	\$654,587	.....	\$99,541	\$90,177	\$90,177	Jan.	\$284,119	\$337,992	\$337,992	.....	\$454,130	\$396,171	\$396,171	.....	\$213,101	\$213,101	\$213,101	.....
524,635	663,391	.....	.....	40,298	98,275	98,275	Feb.	320,636	329,127	329,127	.....	330,233	382,823	382,823	.....	196,207	196,207	196,207	.....
709,644	644,374	.....	.....	104,585	101,379	101,379	Mar.	386,527	380,430	380,430	.....	430,774	377,000	377,000	.....	239,161	239,161	239,161	.....
508,282	597,571	.....	.....	109,641	106,216	106,216	April.	411,814	412,030	412,030	.....	460,287	443,133	443,133	.....	269,400	269,400	269,400	.....
640,974	695,253	.....	.....	110,213	110,213	110,213	May.	403,646	406,283	406,283	.....	630,844	430,700	430,700	.....	259,000	259,000	259,000	.....
778,260	759,214	.....	.....	117,695	111,117	111,117	June.	566,623	393,187	393,187	.....	678,800	755,737	755,737	.....	308,493	308,493	308,493	.....
696,238	645,768	.....	.....	116,198	111,127	111,127	July.	329,950	326,891	326,891	.....	586,342	636,434	636,434	.....	196,730	196,730	196,730	.....
841,393	861,357	.....	.....	129,096	118,407	118,407	Aug.	353,569	378,880	378,880	.....	525,363	661,026	661,026	.....	229,090	229,090	229,090	.....
979,400	870,584	.....	.....	142,014	132,998	132,998	Sept.	473,546	467,990	467,990	.....	734,514	808,313	808,313	.....	264,690	264,690	264,690	.....
914,406	862,171	.....	.....	135,376	153,531	153,531	Oct.	490,772	511,477	511,477	.....	1,039,811	908,313	908,313	.....	234,962	234,962	234,962	.....
814,413	841,990	.....	.....	129,306	144,023	144,023	Nov.	448,419	453,873	453,873	.....	801,163	791,014	791,014	.....	266,836	266,836	266,836	.....
696,677	755,292	.....	.....	110,837	141,376	141,376	Dec.	374,542	423,735	423,735	.....	496,550	529,758	529,758	.....	255,726	255,726	255,726	.....
8,823,482	8,851,492	.....	.....	1,391,345	1,418,865	1,418,865	Year..	4,719,163	4,791,895	4,791,895	.....	7,250,668	8,130,427	8,130,427	.....	2,833,489	.....	.....	.....

Ohio & Mississippi				Pacific of Mo.				Iron Mt.				St. L. Alton & T. Haute.				Toledo, Wab. & Western			
1869.	1870.	1871.		1869.	1870.	1871.		1869.	1870.	1871.		1869.	1870.	1871.		1869.	1870.	1871.	
(340 m.)	(340 m.)	(393 m.)		(355 m.)	(355 m.)	(355 m.)		(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)		(210 m.)	(222 m.)	(222 m.)		(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	
\$130,396	\$190,787	\$245,981	.....	\$292,447	\$212,005	\$212,005	Jan.	\$132,622	\$152,392	\$152,392	.....	\$284,192	\$275,000	\$275,000	.....	\$244,192	\$244,192	\$244,192	.....
216,080	218,234	.....	.....	297,867	.....	297,867	Feb.	127,817	158,788	158,788	.....	240,394	293,645	293,645	.....	300,139	300,139	300,139	.....
221,459	253,065	.....	.....	284,574	.....	284,574	Mar.	175,930	172,216	172,216	.....	343,704	295,298	295,298	.....	539,230	539,230	539,230	.....
214,409	270,933	.....	.....	283,550	.....	283,550	April.	171,808	172,347	172,347	.....	318,699	318,699	318,699	.....	680,970	680,970	680,970	.....
218,639	246,266	.....	.....	283,000	.....	283,000	May.	157,397	155,081	155,081	.....	312,529	340,892	340,892	.....	802,580	802,580	802,580	.....
223,236	249,987	.....	.....	283,328	.....	283,328	June.	154,132	150,719	150,719	.....	348,890	348,632	348,632	.....	746,450	746,450	746,450	.....
192,364	211,219	.....	.....	260,449	.....	260,449	July.	144,164	.....	.....	.....	310,800	322,756	322,756	.....	643,458	643,458	643,458	.....
275,230	290,787	.....	.....	245,194	.....	245,194	Aug.	180,888	167,305	167,305	.....	450,246	466,431	466,431	.....	664,050	664,050	664,050	.....
292,803	318,397	.....	.....	236,677	.....	236,677	Sept.	202,298	175,453	175,453	.....	470,720	508,042	508,042	.....	728,525	728,525	728,525	.....
328,044	335,187	.....	.....	241,373	.....	241,373	Oct.	334,352	163,284	163,284	.....	422,368	451,293	451,293	.....	719,623	719,623	719,623	.....
298,027	316,054	.....	.....	234,659	.....	234,659	Nov.	180,351	152,000	152,000	.....	323,578	425,687	425,687	.....	571,379	571,379	571,379	.....
254,896	250,471	.....	.....	271,297	.....	271,297	Dec.	168,559	137,794	137,794	.....	434,283	386,254	386,254	.....	482,838	482,838	482,838	.....
9,915,547	3,188,137	.....	.....	3,479,776	.....	3,479,776	Year..	2,014,542	.....	.....	.....	4,252,342	4,426,429	4,426,429	.....	7,522,112	.....	.....	.....

Among the miscellaneous items of expense are \$336,800 for new rolling stock, and \$194,110 for repairs on account of the great freshets last year. The President also stated that in accordance with a stipulation with Messrs. Cheever and Hart, representing the holders of the first mortgage bonds, the entire amount of those bonds had been paid, the last payment having been made during the present month. The terms of the twenty years' lease of the roads operated by the Rutland Company to the Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada Railroads, were explained by Governor Page. In the first place the lessees guarantee the payment of the interest at seven per cent. of the entire amount of preferred stock of \$4,300,000; on \$500,000 of the seven per cent. bonds of 1870, and on a like amount to be issued at eight per cent, making a total from this source of \$376,000 per annum. The lessees also guarantee the payment of interest on \$2,700,000 common stock at the following rates: For the first year, nothing; for 1872, one and one-half per cent; for 1873 two per cent; for 1874 three per cent; for 1875 five per cent; for 1876, 1877 and 1878 six per cent; for 1879 seven per cent, and at the rate of seven per cent for the remaining eleven years. The steamer Oakes Ames is leased at the rate of \$10,000 per annum, and the lessees also pay \$8,000 per annum for supervision and organization.

The average yearly proceeds from these several sources is about \$171,000. This added to the proceeds from the preferred stock makes the yearly rental due the Rutland Company about \$547,000. It is calculated that this sum, with the rental from the real estate exempted, is equivalent to an average for the twenty years of six per cent on the common stock, with a balance of about \$12,000 as security for this rent.

The Vermont Central issues to the Cheshire and Connecticut River Railroads monthly orders, making the collections by them on northern freight payable directly to the Rutland Company. These orders are equal to \$30,000 monthly on the Connecticut River and to \$10,000 monthly for the first two years on the Cheshire, and \$20,000 thereafter. This security is regarded as ample in every respect for the prompt payment of the rent.—*Daily Bulletin.*

Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette.—The receivers of this road have reported terms of compromise entered into between themselves and the Whitewater Valley Co., looking to a cancellation of the lease of the latter road now held by the former. The agreement in substance is that the I. C. & L. Co. shall convey all its rights, title and interest in the Whitewater Valley Road to the same, agreeing to operate it, however, until May 1st, 1871, at which time the road and all equipments will be turned over to the Whitewater Valley Company, as well as the net profits that may accrue.

The Vermont Central Railroad.—Has not yet taken possession of the Rutland, the representatives of the contracting parties not as yet having come to a full agreement on some of the minor points involved.

—It is stated in the Richmond *Dispatch* that orders have been given to let the whole line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, not already under contract, on the 1st of April. And it is further ordered by the board that the road shall be in operation from the terminus at the junction of the Big Sandy river with the Ohio, to the Falls of the Kanawha, in

RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables.

COMPANIES.				COMPANIES.				
For a full explanation of this table, see <i>Railway Monitor</i> , on the preceding page.				For a full explanation of this table, see <i>Railway Monitor</i> , on the preceding page.				
COMPANIES.	Stock Out-stand- ing.	DIVIDEND.		COMPANIES.	Stock Out-stand- ing.	DIVIDEND.		
Periods.		Last paid.		Periods.		Last paid.		
Date.		Rate.		Date.		Rate.		
Railroads.				Railroads.				
Albany & Susquehanna, No. 251.	3,335,000	First div.	July, '71	Old Colony & Newport, Jan. 21, '71	PAID			
Allegheny Valley, No. 251.	2,241,350	Jan. & July.	.....	Orange, Alexan. & Manass., 100	4,959,020	Jan. & July.	.....
Atlantic and Gulf, 100	3,691,300	.....	.....	Oswego and Syracuse, No. 252.	50	2,488,557	Dec., '70	3
Atlanta & St. Lawrence, No. 251, 100	2,494,900	Mar. & Sept.	Sept., '70	Pacific (of Missouri) No. 256	50	182,400	Feb., '71	4
Atlanta and West Point, No. 279, 100	1,232,200	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Panama, No. 275.	100	3,711,116	Feb. & Aug.	70
Augusta and Savannah, 100	733,700	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	Philadelphia No. 244.	100	7,000,000	Jan. & July.	.....
Baltimore and Ohio, No. 250.	56,367,302	April & Oct.	Oct., '70	Philadelphia and Erie, No. 255.	50	31,083,812	May & Nov.	70
Washington Branch, 100	1,650,000	April & Oct.	Oct., '70	Philadelphia and Reading, No. 255.	50	2,400,000	Jan. & July.	.....
Parkersburg Branch, 100	1,239,333	.....	.....	Philad. & Trenton, No. 255.	100	30,401,600	Jan. & July.	.....
Berkshire, Jan. 21.	600,000	Quarterly.	Jan., '71	Philad. & Morris, No. 255.	50	1,990,120	Feb. & Aug.	70
Boston and Albany, Jan. 21.	10,411,500	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb. & Connellsville, No. 255.	50	1,597,350	Jan. & July.	.....
Boston & Mont. No. 273.	800,000	May & Nov.	May, '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	April & Oct.	70
Boston, Hartford & Erie, No. 247.	25,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Boston and Lowell, Jan. 21.	2,215,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Boston and Maine, Jan. 21.	4,471,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Boston and Providence, Jan. 21.	4,700,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Boston and New York, Jan. 21.	950,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Buffalo, New York and Erie, 100	1,232,500	.....	.....	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Burlington and Missouri River, 100	5,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Camden and Amboy, No. 250.	971,850	.....	.....	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Camden and Atlantic, No. 250.	300,000	.....	.....	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Camden and Philadelphia, No. 250.	300,000	.....	.....	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Cape Cod, Jan. 21.	519,577	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Catawissa, No. 250.	1,159,500	.....	.....	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
do preferred, 50	731,300	.....	.....	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Cedar Rapids and Missouri, 100	5,432,000	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
do preferred, 50	1,159,500	.....	.....	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Central Georgia & Bank, No. 243, 100	4,666,800	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Central of New Jersey, No. 240.	15,000,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Central Ohio, 100	2,425,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
do preferred, 50	400,000	.....	.....	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Central Pacific, No. 250.	48,378,740	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Charlotte, Col. & Aug., No. 250.	2,085,925	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Chicago and Alton, Jan. 21.	1,045,000	Mar. & Sept.	Sept., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
do do, 100	1,045,000	Mar. & Sept.	Sept., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Chic. & Burlington, No. 248.	1,425,400	Mar. & Sept.	Sept., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska, 100	1,000,000	Mar. & Sept.	Sept., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Chicago and North-west, No. 248.	1,425,400	Mar. & Sept.	Sept., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
do preferred, 50	1,425,400	Mar. & Sept.	Sept., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Chic. & Rock Is. & Pac. No. 250.	10,370,293	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Cin. & Hamilton & Dayton, No. 243.	17,000,000	June & Dec.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Cin. & Richmond & Chicago, No. 243.	382,600	April & Oct.	Oct., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Cin. & Sand. & Clev., No. 278.	2,997,500	.....	.....	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
do do preferred, 50	2,997,500	.....	.....	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Cincinnati & Zanesville, No. 246	1,676,315	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Cleveland & Ind., No. 253.	1,630,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Cleveland & Mahoning, No. 247.	2,056,750	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Colum. & Cin. & Ind., No. 247.	1,100,000	Quarterly.	Feb., '71	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Colum. & Xenia, 100	1,100,000	Quarterly.	Feb., '71	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Concord and Portsmouth, 100	1,500,000	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Conn. & Passumpsic, pt. No. 281.	2,084,300	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Connecticut River, Jan. 21.	1,700,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Cumberland and Maryland, No. 253.	1,316,500	April & Oct.	Oct., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Delaware, 100	1,107,291	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Delaware and West, No. 255.	16,277,500	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Detroit and Milwaukee, No. 249.	452,350	Dec., '70	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Dubuque and Sioux City, 100	5,000,000	December.	Dec., '69	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Eastern Mass., Jan. 21.	4,062,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
East Pennsylv. No. 247.	1,209,200	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
East Tenn. Va. & Geor., No. 244.	3,192,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Elmira & Williamsport, No. 255.	500,000	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Erie, Jan. 21.	500,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Erie & preferred, 50	83,536,910	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Erie and Pittsburgh, No. 255.	999,750	.....	.....	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Florida, 100	3,640,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Georgia, No. 250.	4,156,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Hannibal and St. Joseph, Jan. 21.	5,057,224	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Hartford & N. Haven, Jan. 21.	4,800,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
do do, 100	4,800,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Houston and Texas, 100	2,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Huntington and Broad Top, 100	615,950	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Illinois Central, No. 248.	212,350	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Indianapolis, Cin. & Lafayette, 100	2,675,500	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Jeffersonville, Mad. & Ind., No. 272, 100	6,185,897	Mar. & Sept.	Sept., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg, 100	2,072,500	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Lake Erie & Mich. South, No. 253.	35,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	Feb., '71	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Lehigh and Susquehanna, 100	8,789,300	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Lehigh Valley, No. 250.	17,716,100	Quarterly.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Little Miami, No. 247.	3,572,400	Quarterly.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Little Schuylkill, No. 255.	2,646,100	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Long Island, No. 250.	3,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Louisv. Cin. & Lex., No. 276	1,488,700	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Louisville and Nashville, No. 281	8,551,582	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Louisville, N. Y. & Chicago, 100	2,800,000	Feb. & Aug.	Aug., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Macon and Western, 100	2,500,000	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Maine Central, 100	1,611,500	Jan. & July.	Jan., '71	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Marietta & Cin., 1st pr. No. 250.	8,130,710	Mar. & Sept.	Sept., '66	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
do do, 2d pr. 150	4,460,368	Mar. & Sept.	Sept., '66	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
do common, 100	2,029,778	May & Nov.	Nov., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Manchester & Lawrence, No. 247.	1,000,000	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin. & St. Louis, No. 255.	50	1,798,926	Jan. & July.	.....
Memphis and Charleston, No. 278.	13,225,848	Jan. & July.	Dec., '70	Pittsb., Cin.				

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME

FRIDAY NIGHT, February 10, 1871.

The Trade during the past week has not shown general activity. The condition of the streets has not improved, and the ice in the harbor is again very heavy and troublesome, greatly delaying shipping operations. It will illustrate, however, the capacity of New York, as a great market, to state that since the fall of Paris, there have been purchased here ostensibly or really for export, about a hundred thousand barrels of flour, twenty thousand barrels and tierces of beef, and eight thousand barrels of pork, sufficient to feed Paris for three months; and that this large movement has scarcely done more than stiffen prices.

Cotton has declined and Middling Uplands close at 15½¢, with Low Middlings, March to June delivery, at 14½@15¢. Breadstuffs have been active and close somewhat firmer, in some cases. Extra State Flour, \$6 90@7 10; New Spring Wheat, \$1,54@1 57; Mixed Corn, 83@84¢; prime Western Oats, 67¢.

Groceries at a slight decline in Coffees, Sugars and Molasses have been more active; Rice firmer; an important auction sale of teas went off at low prices. Fruits without further improvement. Fish firm. Whiskey dull. Hops firmer, on an export movement. Hay declining.

Leaf Tobacco has become dull. Buyers are not disposed to increase stocks at present prices; but rather wait for the new crop to come forward, when better assortments will at least be offered, if no lower prices accepted. The sales for the week have been only about 400 hhd.s. of which one-half for export, prices ranging from 7 to 7½c. for lugs and 7¾@ 11c. for low to fine leaf. Seed Leaf, on the contrary, has been more active; the new crop, (1870), begins to come forward, and the better assortments have attracted the attention of buyers. The sales embrace 230 cases Pennsylvania crop of 1870 at 22¾@25c.; 170 cases Ohio, crop of 1869, on private terms, and about 120 cases wrappers in various lots, at 35@65c. Spanish Tobacco in good demand; sales 90 ~~bales at 60c. gold in bond, and 500 bales at 85@~~\$1 02½ currency, duty paid. Manufactured Tobacco is quiet. In Provisions a good export demand, leading to some speculation, has prevailed, but the close is rather quiet, with the prices realized early in the week not fully supported. Mess Pork closed at \$22 75@23 for New and Prime Mess; \$22 50@22 75 an advance in the latter description. Lard in good export demand at 13¼c. for Prime Steam. Bacon doing better in sympathy, but not active; Western long and short clear, 11½@12c. Beef held for an advance, but quiet. Butter and Cheese, though nominally unchanged, are really quite unsettled. Tallow has been active and firm.

In Oils the chief feature of the market has been a large movement in Crude Sperm, early in the week, with the price advancing to \$1 35, but the Oil market is generally firm. Naval Stores show a decided advance—Strained Rosin at \$2 65, and Spirits Turpentine 51@52c—mainly the result of operations in Wilmington. Petroleum has become dull and prices have receded to 25c. for Refined and 15c. in bulk for Crude.

Hides are slightly lower for gold, owing mainly to the recent advance in the premium; dry Montevideo, 22½@23¼c, gold, and dry Buenos Ayres, 24½@25c, gold, with more doing. Leather is dull. Skins quiet.

East India Goods have been quiet and unchanged. Metals irregular, with more activity reported in Pig Iron.

Wool meets with a brisk demand at full prices. Receipts and stocks are comparatively small.

Freights have been dull, and rates for weight have declined; Wheat to Liverpool was taken to-day at 6d. by sail and 7d. by steam, with Cotton rates weak at 5-16@ $\frac{1}{2}$ l. by sail, and $\frac{3}{4}$ @7-16d. by steam. A notable transaction to-day was the charter of a vessel with Wheat to Lisbon, 18s.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles of commerce from the port of New York since January 1, 1871, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the *total* export of the same articles for the last week and since January 1

[illegible]

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since January 1, 1871, and for the corresponding period in 1870:

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1871.	Same time 1870.
China, Glass and Earthenware.				Metals, &c.			
China.....	75	1,009	897	Cutlery.....	32	727	458
Earthenware.....	402	6,353	2,920	Hardware.....	12	592	707
Glass.....	299	55,857	66,776	Iron, I.R. bars.....	10,964	60,770	10,308
Glassware.....	356	3,868	1,851	Lead, pigs.....	9,119	57,214	60,216
Glass plate.....	108	1,151	1,54	Spelter.....	165,840	918,443	2,899,150
Batons.....	15	319	1,54	Steel.....	1,754	12,168	10,447
Coal, tons.....	500	8,326	1,722	Tin, boxes.....	4,472	38,658	36,726
Cocoa, bags.....	91	1,419	2,469	Tin slabs, lbs.....	11,447	427,394	347,970
Coffee, bags.....	25,728	106,627	101,458	Rags.....	2,105	16,605	10,187
Cotton bales.....	472	549	51	Sugar, hnds, tes & bbls.....	1,691	11,513	21,438
Drugs, &c.				Sugars, boxes & bags.....	29,598	87,987	65,522
Bark, Peruvian.....	1,355	3,255	1,159	Tea.....	36,135	130,839	94,858
Blea powders.....	299	3,657	1,525	Tobacco.....	92	559	4,075
Brimstone, tons.....	85	715	520	Waste.....	92	559	4,075
Cochineal.....	87	900	452	Wines, &c.....	3,245	23,012	12,632
Cream Tartar.....	114	354	366	Champagne, bks.....	4,118	19,441	12,710
Gambler.....	41	299	1,162	Corks.....	207	3,840	6,557
Guns, crude.....	61	47	292	Fancy goods.....	\$ 3,372	141,494	\$ 37,845
Gum, Arabic.....	224	1,229	974	Wines.....	1,302	5,047	8,909
Indigo.....	47	112	292	Fish.....	4,950	50,708	166,649
Madder.....	1,011	2,306	1,207	Woods.....	1,748	64,041	98,613
Oil, Olive.....	1,011	2,306	1,207	Lemons.....	2,817	19,730	25,348
Opium.....	299	150	291	Oranges.....	9,639	101,661	147,641
Soda, bicarb.....	8,000	22,000	9,411	Nuts.....	15,495	143,241	63,326
Soda, sal.....	321	8,358	5,400	Raisins.....	51,899	211,554	26,855
Soda, ash.....	224	5,514	1,830	Hides undressed.....	171,499	1,468,211	989,167
Flax.....	216	5,296	25	Rice.....	.....	3,823	10,479
Gunny cloth.....	31	417	510	Spices, &c.....	.....	75,129	20,609
Hair.....	49	846	612	Ginger.....	265	14,437	5,316
Hemp, bales.....	4,383	16,934	9,144	Pepper.....	5,198	3,834	3,834
Hides, &c.....	.....	57	79	Saltpetre.....	20,243	36,295	36,295
Hides, dressed.....	302	5,194	3,680	Corns.....	2,084	30,273	7,360
India rubber.....	271	5,106	7,220	Fustic.....	.....	6,367	8,244
Ivory.....	.....	47	112	Logwood.....	635	15,889	65,180
Jewelry, &c.....	26	415	389	Mahogany.....	.....	17,381	8,006
Watches.....	13	175	105				
Linseed.....	.....	63,356	32,159				
Molasses.....	.....	1,421	15,261				

Receipts of Domestic Produce for the Week and since January 1.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week and since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1870, have been as follows:

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '70.
Ashes, pkgs.	125	720	954	Oil cake, pkgs.	320	2,571	6,929
Breadstuffs.				Oil, lard.	.....	32	32
Flour, bbls.....	53,462	337,107	247,188	Peanuts, bags.	3,357	15,547	13,246
Wheat, bus.....	33,152	283,761	276,981	Provisions.			
Corn.....	11,618	591,521	121,285	Butter, pkgs.....	8,382	61,537	62,840
Oats.....	22,118	215,351	210,706	Cheese.....	6,428	37,511	25,697
Rye.....	401	909	949	Cutmeats.....	8,302	45,021	19,970
Barley, &c.....	4,900	40,933	124,951	Eggs.....	1,908	14,961	10,287
Grass seed.....	4,694	46,999	632	Pork.....	8,998	43,533	37,790
Beans.....	5,120	28,573	27,972	Beef, pkgs.....	11,938	29,878	18,635
Peas.....	300	2,591	16,006	Lard, pkgs.....	7,828	54,592	19,062
C. meal, bbls.....	4,196	21,620	42,213	Lard, kegs.....	5	2,827	3,288
Cotton, bales.....	33,534	177,056	128,908	Rice, pkgs.....	473	4,351	2,941
Hemp, bales.....	10	64	140	Starline.....	1,506	21,449	19,007
Ginseng, No.....	17,221	54,842	30,825	Stearine.....	357	901	1,335
Hops, bales.....	381	4,618	5,098	Sugar, hnds, &c.....	2,072	5,982	1,077
Leather, skins.....	56,087	320,508	377,873	Tallow, pkgs.....	921	3,749	5,225
Molasses, bbls.....	5,566	29,318	9,138	Tobacco, pkgs.....	2,511	12,083	6,706
Nava, Stores.....	.....	1,502	151	Tobacco, hnds.....	260	1,438	693
C. turp, bbls.....	1,580	4,315	6,006	Whiskey, bbls.....	1,850	60,000	60,000
Spirits turp.....	18,894	59,314	47,674	Dressed hogs No.....	9,109	58,833	45,548
Rosin.....	251	1,107	4,383				
Tar.....	.....	50	951				
Pitch.....	.....	50	951				

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., Feb. 10, 1871.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening February 10. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 161,095 bales against 154,482 bales last week, 150,800 bales the previous week, and 146,887 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1870, 2,510,651 bales against 1,933,834 bales for the same period of 1869, showing an increase since September 1 this year of 576,817 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

RECEIPTS			RECEIPTS		
Rec'd this week at—	1871.	1870.	Rec'd this week at—	1871.	1870.
New Orleans.....	67,656	51,801	Florida.....	814	536
Mobile.....	19,762	7,335	North Carolina.....	1,379	1,983
Charleston.....	10	5,888	Virginia.....	12,913	6,521
Savannah.....	27,007	11,469	Total receipts.....	161,095	98,544
Texas.....	8,680	6,050			
Tennessee, &c.....	12,786	7,379	Increase this year.....	62,551	

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 95,982 bales, of which 68,309 were to Great Britain, and 27,673 to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports, as made up this evening, are now 661,594 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night.

Week ending Feb. 10.	Exported to—		Total this week.	Same w'k 1870.	Stock.	
	G. Brit.	Contin't.			1871.	1870.
New Orleans.....	21,968	13,993	85,361	31,601	260,249	224,727
Mobile.....	8,580	.....	8,580	12,452	80,200	65,232
Charleston.....	6,090	4,507	10,597	9	86,674	24,361
Savannah.....	8,511	6,282	12,593	.....	69,757	61,744
Texas.....	6,282	3,401	9,402	10,112	61,744	40,708
New York.....	14,836	2,987	17,232	6,094	93,000	79,359
Other ports.....	1,026	.....	1,026	2,920	33,000	30,000
Total.....	68,309	27,673	95,982	63,188	661,594	553,088
Total since Sept. 1.....	1,246,743	258,280	1,504,983	1,037,914	.....	.....

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 32,794 bales, while the stocks to-night are 128,506 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to Feb. 3, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				North-ern Ports.	Stock.
	1870.	1869.	Great Britain.	France.	Other Foreign.	Total.		
New Orleans.....	756,997	637,444	373,157	1,494	122,946	497,627	102,926	229,039
Mobile.....	262,510	220,637	131,702	.....	15,727	137,429	19,876	78,084
Charleston.....	251,637	170,392	84,510	.....	13,159	97,669	118,755	40,077
Savannah.....	525,530	392,357	217,371	.....	43,472	260,743	181,087	94,601
Texas.....	134,514	134,019	45,865	.....	4,831	54,696	21,336	62,416
New York.....	106,970	62,999	317,806	.....	19,868	837,669	.....	84,000
Florida.....	5,760	14,824	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
North Carolina.....	62,128	42,989	20	.....	.....	20	58,206	3,812
Virginia.....	201,251	144,980	2,133	.....	.....	2,133	192,143	9,976
Other ports.....	39,129	54,552	11,940	.....	9,055	21,026	.....	21,000
Total this year.....	2349,356	.....	1178,434	1,494	229,083	1409,011	694,852	618,175
Total last year.....	1935,738	634,108	159,412	181,206	974,726	551,289	551,089	.....

The market for the past week has not been satisfactory—the business has been small and prices have gradually weakened, the close to-night being about $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ off from last Friday—with, however, some improvement in tone. This depression in the earlier days of the week was almost entirely due to the extremely large receipts at the ports leading to a very general acceptance of larger estimates of the total crop, and causing depression and lower prices at Liverpool. Saturday last there was an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, and the market closed firm, but Monday this improvement was lost. Tuesday and Wednesday there was a further decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ each day, but since then there has been no change in prices, and the feeling on the market has become better as the belief has gained strength that the present armistice in Europe will lead to peace. Offerings have been equal to the demand, but the assortment is poor, good grades being scarce, and to obtain an even running line of fine quality something over present rates would probably have to be paid. For forward delivery the decline during the week has been about the same as for spot cotton, with the sales large. To-day at the opening there was an advance of 1-16¢, which was, however, subsequently lost, and the close was, for February, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; March, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; April, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; May, 14 15-16¢; June, 15. The total sales of this description for the week, (including 1,600 bales free, on board, but not including bales "Exchanged") have been 57,700 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 19,530 bales, including 2,008 bales to arrive, of which 4,327 bales were taken by spinners, 1,038 bales on speculation, 14,065 bales for export, and 69 bales in transit. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....per lb.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....
Good Ordinary.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....
Low Middling.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....
Middling.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....
Good Middling.....	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....

Below we give the total sales of cotton for each day of the past week:

	Total sales.	Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.	Low Middling.	Middling g.
Saturday.....	3,179	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....
Sunday.....	4,320	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....
Tuesday.....	2,035	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....
Wednesday.....	2,947	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....
Thursday.....	3,792	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....
Friday.....	3,354	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@.....

For forward delivery the sales (including 1,600 free on board) have reached during the week 57,700 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.	bales.	cts.
For February.....	2,400.....14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	1,300.....15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	400.....15 5-16	500.....15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢		
100 f. o. b. Charleston.....	100.....14 15-16	100.....15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢				
900.....14 9-16	1,500.....15	18,900 total March.	11,700 total May.			
5,100.....14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢						
400.....14 11-16						
500.....14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢						
9,000 total Feb'y.						
For March.....						
400.....14 9-16	1,900.....14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	3,600.....15	1,600.....15			
8,400.....14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	1,700.....14 15-16	400.....15 3-16	3,300 total June.			
1,200.....14 11-16	5,000.....15	600 buyers' op-				
7,000.....14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	100.....15 1-32	tions.....15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢				
1,200.....14 13-16	200.....15 1-16	1,300.....15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	200.....15			

The sales during the week of free on board have reached 1,600 bales. The particulars of these sales are as below:

100 f. o. b. Charleston.....	p. t.	100 f. o. b. Savannah.....	p. t.
900 " Mobile.....	p. t.	500 " New Orleans.....	p. t.

The following exchanges have been made during the week:
 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. paid to exchange 100 Feb. for 100 May.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our telegrams to-night indicate continued rains over the South during a portion of the past week. At Mobile it has rained more than half the week. At Selma and Montgomery of the same state, and Savannah, Columbus, Macon and Augusta, Georgia, and at Charleston and Nash ville it has rained from two to three days. The thermometer has averaged at Charleston 52, Mobile 59, Montgomery and Macon 53, Columbus 54 and Memphis 49. Our correspondents at Memphis say that about three-quarters of the crop in that vicinity has been marketed.

COTTON PLANTING IN THE SOUTH AND COTTON SPINNING IN EUROPE.—We give in our editorial columns a valuable communication from a contributor whose initials are well known to the trade, and whose opinion will always carry with it great weight. And yet there are some points with which we cannot entirely agree.

First. We do not believe that it is good advice to the planters to tell them to put as much land into cotton this year as last year. If they can plant and raise it so that they will be able to accept 5½¢d. per pound in Liverpool, and still secure a profit, then we would certainly feel that they were safe in taking that course. But if they hire their labor at the same rates given the last season, and pay as much for the other expenses of cultivation, and find next September that they have raised 4,000,000 bales of cotton, at a cost of 5½¢d. on the plantation, and they can only get 5½¢d. at Liverpool, the consequence clearly is they are ruined, and the commission merchants who made the advances go down with them. We illustrated the result of an over supply of cotton, in the table we gave last week, and which we repeat below, showing the average price of middling uplands at Liverpool for a series of years before the war:

1845.....4½d.	1849.....5½d.	1853.....5½d.	1857.....7½d.
1846.....4½d.	1850.....7½d.	1854.....5½d.	1858.....6½d.
1847.....6½d.	1851.....5½d.	1855.....5½d.	1859.....6½d.
1848.....4½d.	1852.....5½d.	1856.....6½d.	1860.....5½d.

This table shows us that we must expect low figures to rule if the market is oversupplied. The consumption of cotton cannot be largely increased next year over the capacity of this year, except by building new mills, and that is the work of months at least, and in the meantime the planter has sold his crop at a loss. Hence we think it is the part of wisdom both for the planters and the commission merchants to let the extent of planting depend upon the price of labor, keeping in mind always that they must not expect to market the next crop, if a large one, at a higher figure than 5½¢d. at Liverpool. It is a very good idea to drive out foreign competition with low prices, but if we ruin ourselves in the operation, it does not seem to us desirable.

Second. Nor can we give entire assent to the proposition that the consumption of Great Britain cannot exceed 12 per cent increase over last year. We look for 16@18 per cent increase if the goods can be disposed of; that is to say, we think Great Britain's capacity is equal to that figure, and that her mills are now running at that increased rate. The weak point in cotton now is the accumulation of goods in India and China, and the doubt which exists whether, even at the present low rates, they will be distributed. But this question of consumption is becoming one of minor importance, in view of the large crop which has been raised. If prices have reached a low enough point to prevent free shipments from India, then the inquiry as to the possible consumption of Europe will come in with much force.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, &c.—There has been a better feeling in the cloth market the past week, the trade having shown more disposition to stock up, but the close is again very quiet. The sales since our last are low bales to arrive per "Stratton Audley," and 250 per "Tantalum Castle," both at 12½¢ gold, in bond. Holders ask 12½¢ gold in bond to arrive, and 18½¢@19¢ currency, duty paid, for native, and 19¢ for domestic. Bags are dull and nominal at 16@17¢ currency. Hemp is quiet; no sales of Manila are reported; in coin the quotation is about 10½¢@10½¢; 600 bags Tampico sold on private terms. Jute is dull and without change in price. Jute Butts continue in active request, and sales are reported of 600 bales on spot here at 4¢, and 1,000 bales to arrive at 3½¢. In Boston early this week 1,000 bales were sold to arrive at 3½¢; later, 511 bales per "Remington," 625 bales (exchanged) per "Flying Foam," and 500 bales per "Prince Patrick," all at 3½¢ currency; 350 bales to arrive per "Prince Patrick," at 3½¢, gold, 650 bales per "Manchester," on private terms, and from store 500 bales at 4¢, currency, duty paid.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON AT THE INTERIOR PORTS.—Below we give the movements of cotton at the interior ports—receipts and shipments for the week, and stock to-night and for the corresponding week of 1870:

	—Week ending Feb. 10, 1871.—			—Week ending Feb. 10, 1870.—		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	6,131	5,301	21,368	3,093	2,288	22,795
Columbus.....	1,837	2,221	13,205	1,066	2,306	13,460
Macon.....	2,604	2,168	16,667	1,156	1,330	17,165
Montgomery.....	2,995	3,102	10,498	1,897	2,041	12,925
Selma.....	2,885	2,555	10,775	1,015	984	7,835
Memphis.....	18,979	16,432	48,969	10,836	5,761	29,491
Nashville.....	4,116	3,045	7,584	2,895	2,035	5,165
	39,547	34,814	129,066	21,958	16,745	108,836

Our telegram from Nashville last week was incorrect—the receipts should have been 4,447 bales and the shipments 4,608 bales, and the stock the same as we gave it.

These totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 4,756 bales (being now 20,230 bales more than for the same period of last year), while the aggregate receipts are 17,589 bales more, and the shipments 18,069 bales more than for the corresponding period of 1870.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON.—The following table shows the quantity of cotton in sight at this date of each of the two past seasons:

	1871.	1870.
Stock in Liverpool..... bales.	610,000	352,000
Stock in London.....	75,322	106,593
Stock in Glasgow.....	300	300
Stock in Havre.....	44,700	85,450
Stock in Marseilles.....	6,600	6,100
Stock in Bremen.....	5,500	4,500
Stock rest of Continent.....	25,000	35,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	379,000	177,000
Afloat for France (American and Brazil).....	1,318	32,149
Total Indian cotton afloat for Europe.....	89,107	103,399
Stock in United States ports.....	661,594	533,088
Stock in inland towns.....	129,066	108,836
Total.....	2,027,479	1,544,415

These figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 488,063 bales compared with the same date of 1869.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an increase since last week, the total reaching 18,909 bales, against 14,027 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since Sept. 1, 1870; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1870

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date	Same time prev. year.
	Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 28.	Feb. 4.		
Liverpool.....	15,033	13,794	13,641	17,726	312,268	155,705
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,538	881
Total to Gt. Britain.	15,033	13,794	13,641	17,726	317,806	156,086
Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,611
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Total French	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,614
Bremen and Hanover.....	1,100	.....	235	.....	7,177	17,732
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	161	532	5,088	14,970
Other ports.....	692	388	.....	661	5,381	2,582
Total to N. Europe.	1,792	388	396	1,193	17,616	35,284
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,315	.....
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,809
Total Spain, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,317	1,809
Grand Total	16,825	14,182	14,027	18,909	337,669	201,738

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 1, 1869:

RECEIPTS FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	3,125	77,083	2,067	10,916	354	3,128	.....	86
Texas.....	1,128	17,648	.....	1,036	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	5,335	126,539	1,330	23,062	529	10,063	267	10,905
Mobile.....	250	2,137	.....	3,588	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	79	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	1,339	104,576	.....	1,008	392	4,544	412	8,672
North Carolina.....	620	43,942	.....	65	.....	3,430	46	3,652
Virginia.....	8,489	127,349	2,583	29,721	.....	40	1,960	36,407
North'n Ports.....	.....	9,524	1,344	44,193	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, &c.....	10,650	117,620	525	10,667	701	9,122	910	21,476
Foreign.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total this year	31,965	636,511	7,914	124,555	1,976	30,327	3,595	81,198
Total last year.....	19,167	449,479	8,431	114,651	1,894	31,562	3,672	63,373

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 81,638 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in the CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests up to last Saturday night:

	Total bales.
NEW YORK.—To Liverpool, per steamers City of London, 1,254..... Holland, 3,119..... Russia, 1,019..... Manhattan, 2,867..... City of Antwerp, 1,031..... Minnesota, 3,022..... Tiber, 2,186..... per ships Escort, 1,569..... Walter Bain, 450..... per bark Santon, 1,309.....	17,726
To Hamburg, per steamer Holsatia, 522.....	522
To Antwerp, per barks Erna, 31..... Seaman, 630.....	661
NEW ORLEANS.—To Liverpool, per steamers St. Louis, 3,913..... per ship Blackwell, 3,576.....	7,489
To Cork, for orders, per bark Marblehead, 1,707.....	1,707
To Bremen, per ship Meggie, 2,542.....	2,542
To Barcelona, per brigs Maria Angela Sensat, 630..... Maria Rosa, 460..... To Vera Cruz, per steamer Tabasco, 515..... per brig J. M. Burns, 462..... per schooner Veloz Veracruzana, 500 half bales.....	1,167
MOBILE.—To Liverpool, per ships Ronochan, 3,496..... Harmonides, 4,121..... Oxford, 2,588.....	10,205
To Amsterdam, per schooner A Elwood, 1,360.....	1,360
CHARLESTON.—To Liverpool, per ships Eliza Everett, 2,358 Upland and 546 Sea Island..... John O. Baker, 3,415 Upland, and 178 Sea Island..... To Gibraltar and a market, per schooner Nancy Smith, 1,430 Upland..... To Barcelona, per brigs Prudente, 475 Upland..... Fronte, 312 Upland.....	6,297
SAVANNAH.—To Liverpool, per ships Arran, 3,041 Upland..... Lady Russell, 1,219 Upland and 200 Sea Island..... Shandon, 2,194 Upland..... Jas. Cheston, 2,747 Upland..... Callopie, 3,535 Upland and 184 Sea Island..... per barks Evening Star, 596 Upland..... Mary Lawton, 2,356 Upland..... Mary G. Reed, 1,794 Upland..... per brig Lige Honzthon, 1,067.....	18,823
To Cork, for orders, per bark Carl Georg, 939..... Emerald, 1,628.....	3,355
TEXAS.—To Liverpool, per barks East Lomond, 1,727.....	1,727
To Amsterdam, per bark J. G. Norwood, 1,170.....	1,170
NORFOLK.—To Liverpool, per bark Amoy, 1,571.....	1,571
BALTIMORE.—To Liverpool, per ship Hooley, 1,264.....	1,264
To Bremen, per steamer Ohio, 1,438.....	1,438
BOSTON.—To Liverpool, per steamer Batavia, 55.....	55
Total.....	81,638

The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form, are as follows:

	Liverpool.	Cork.	Bremen.	Barce-lona.	Vera Cruz.	Amster-dam.	Gib-ralter.	Total.
New York.....	17,736							18,809
N. Orleans.....	7,489	1,707	2,542	1,090	1,167			13,995
Mobile.....	10,205					1,360		11,565
Charleston.....	6,397			787			1,450	8,634
Savannah.....	18,323	959						19,282
Texas.....	3,353							4,525
Norfolk.....	1,571				1,170			1,571
Baltimore.....	1,364		1,438					2,702
Boston.....	55							55
Total.....	66,785	2,666	3,980	1,877	1,167	2,330	1,450	81,638

Included in the above are 532 bales from New York to Hamburg and 661 to Antwerp.

GOLD, EXCHANGE AND FREIGHTS.—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 111½ and 112½, and the close was 111½. Foreign Exchange market is firmer. The following were the last quotations: London bankers', long, 109½@109½; short, 110½@110½; Commercial, 109@109½. Freights closed at \$7-16d. by steam and 5-16@½d. by sail to Liverpool.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9, 4:30 P. M.—The market has ruled steady to-day, with sales footing up 10,000 bales. The sales of the week, ending Feb. 3, were 66,000 bales, of which 16,000 bales were for export and 50,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port was 578,000 bales, of which 255,000 bales are American.

	Jan. 16.	Jan. 20.	Jan. 27.	Feb. 3.
Total sales.....	73,000	88,000	95,000	68,000
Sales for export.....	7,000	31,000	19,000	16,000
Sales on speculation.....	11,000	6,000	8,000	5,000
Total stock.....	545,000	572,000	566,000	578,000
Stock of American.....	234,000	264,000	247,000	255,000
Total afloat.....	300,000	374,000	430,000	377,000
American afloat.....	290,000	385,000	436,000	377,000

The following table will show the daily closing prices of cotton for the week:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Price Mid. Uplands. 7½@.....	7½@7½	7½@7½	7½@7½	7½@7½	7½@7½	7½@7½
" Orleans. 8 @.....	7½@8	7½@8	7½@8	7½@8	7½@8	7½@8
" Up. to arrive. @.....	@	@	@	@	@	@

EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.—In reference to these markets, our correspondent in London, writing under the date of Jan. 28, states:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—The following are the prices of American Cotton:

Description.	Ord. & Mid.	Fair & G'd	G'd & Fair	Same date 1869.
Sea Island.....	30-30 38-46 20	30-30 38-46 20	30-30 38-46 20	30-30 38-46 20
Upland.....	Od. G. Od. L. Mid. Mid. G. Mid. Md. F. Md. L. M. F.	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½
Mobile.....	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½ 7½	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½	12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½
N.O. & Texas.....	7½ 8 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½ 11½	12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½ 12½

The following statement shows the prices of middling descriptions of cotton at this date, compared with the four previous years:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Mid. Sea Isl'd 18d. 23d. 20d. 23d.	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
Upland. 7½ 11½ 11½ 8 1-16	8	11	11	11	8	11	11	11
Mobile. 8 11 11 13-16 8 1-16	8	11	11	11	8	11	11	11
Orleans. 8½ 11 11 15-16 8 1-16	8½	11	11	11	8½	11	11	11

Since the commencement of the year the transactions on speculation and for export have been:

	—Taken on spec. to this date—			—Actual export from Liverpool, Hull and other ports to this date—		Actual exp't from U. K. &c.
	1871. bales.	1870. bales.	1869. bales.	1871. bales.	1870. bales.	1870. bales.
American.....	9,490	21,150	21,490	8,563	8,359	142,700
Brazilian.....	100	1,410	2,970	1,430	2,685	83,000
Egyptian, &c.....	749	1,390	5,010	345	293	7,500
West Indian.....	350	900	200	74	220	14,880
East Indian.....	8,930	33,230	73,040	172	15,530	447,300
Total....	19,550	58,080	102,650	11,842	29,894	658,430

The following statement shows the sales and imports of cotton for the week and year, and also the stocks on hand on Thursday evening last:

SALES, ETC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.									
Sales this week.					Total	Same	Average		
					this	period	weekly sales.		
					year.	1870.	1871.	1870.	
Trade.	Ex.	Port.	Specula.	Total.					
american..bales.	43,230	5,800	4,100	53,130	181,010	121,270	38,680	23,240	
Brazilian.....	3,320	2,240		5,560	16,950	44,340	3,640	8,690	
Egyptian.....	5,090	70	560	5,720	21,170	14,770	5,060	3,260	
West Indian.....	610	30	210	840	3,970	9,940	870	2,190	
East Indian.....	15,330	10,820	3,050	29,700	89,360	141,400	16,870	19,250	
Total.....	68,080	18,950	7,930	91,950	312,440	331,620	60,870	56,600	
Imports									
					Total.	This	Same		
						day.	1870.	Dec. 31.	
							1870.	1870.	
American.....	34,751	300,683	137,874	1,665,991	247,120	113,670	109,710		
Brazilian.....	9,114	34,004	31,741	390,564	44,929	16,100	28,150		
Egyptian.....	16,457	42,631	91,786	191,737	58,580	33,870	36,510		
West Indian.....	434	7,319	7,405	111,851	27,570	6,360	29,500		
East Indian.....	12,527	57,629	19,540	902,129	187,740	132,450	139,550		
Total.....	73,303	442,466	218,346	3,252,282	565,880	302,350	378,730		

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY P. M., February 10, 1871.

The market for Flour and Grain the past week has been variable, and closes quite unsettled. Flour has arrived but sparingly. An accident on one of the Trunk railroads has kept back supplies. There were large purchases of Shipping Extras on Wednesday and Thursday at \$6 80@7 00—mainly at \$6 85@6 90—but at the higher figures the demand was freely met, and no decided improvement could be quoted. Holders, though firm, were more disposed to sell when their limits were met, and not, as heretofore, advance prices as bids were advanced. The medium and better grades of State and Western Flour, \$7 and upwards, have been dull, and,

with prices irregular and drooping. Southern flours of the low grades have been more active, and are a shade firmer. Rye Flour and Corn Meal continue dull. To-day the whole Flour market was less active, and the demand for Shipping Extras partially subsided, but on the large movement of the preceding days holders were not disposed to give way, but rather to ask more money, and the close was firm.

Wheat has been excited; shippers reported their limits greatly reduced, and millers did very little, while the pressure to sell increased. Speculators stepped forward to support the market, but prices gradually yielded until Red Spring sold at \$1 51@1 53; but at this point the speculative purchases were increased, and some exporters began to bring moderately forward by lower freights. There is consequently a reaction, and new Spring sold to-day at \$1 54@1 56; Liverpool, by the absence of published advices, being privately reported better, but it is thought the movement is part of an effort to advance prices in the Chicago market.

Corn has declined under dull accounts from Liverpool which left the market in the hands of the trade, but the depression has been most decided in Mixed and Yellow, White having been pretty well supported.

Rye has been dull and drooping. Barley moved off pretty freely, at about steady prices; two rowed State, 87@92c.; Western and Canadian, \$1@1 15. Barley Malt steady.

Oats have been active at a steady advance, and to-day prime boat-loads of Chicago and Toledo sold at 66½@67c. afloat. Stocks are comparatively light, and receipts small, at all points.

The following are the closing quotations:

Flour—	Wheat, Spring, bush.	Red Winter, bush.	Amber do. bush.	White California, bush.	Corn, Western Mix'd, bush.	Yellow, new, bush.	Rye, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Malt, bush.	Peas, Canada, bush.
Superfine..... 9 bbl. \$6 00@6 60											
Extra State..... 6 90@7 10											
Extra Western, com- mon to good..... 6 80@7 10											
Double Extra Western and St. Louis..... 7 25@9 25											
Southern supers..... @											
Southern, extra and family..... 6 85@9 95											
California..... 5 15@6 00											
Rye Flour, super & extra	5 15@6 00										
Corn Meal..... 4 20@4 70											

	RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK.	EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.
	1871.	1870.
For the week.	Jan. 1.	1870.
Flour, bbls..	53,462	337,107
C. meal, " "	4,196	21,630
Wheat, bush	33,132	289,761
Corn, " "	118,616	591,826
Rye, " "	400	949
Barley, &c " "	4,900	40,933
Oats, " "	22,013	215,851

The following tables, prepared for THE CHRONICLE by Mr. E. H. Walker, of the New York Produce Exchange, show the grain in sight and the movement of breadstuffs to the latest mail dates.

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* Estimated.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS at the same ports from Jan. 1 to Feb. 4, inclusive, for four years:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls.....	309,940	315,405	690,799	315,080
Wheat, bush.....	2,164,040	1,838,403	2,621,085	1,311,632
Corn, bush.....	2,935,691	956,496	3,190,646	3,815,976
Oats, bush.....	550,367	684,872	1,009,455	812,661
Barley, bush.....	164,723	188,088	133,168	206,148
Rye, bush.....	89,022	67,211	183,114	75,501
Total grain, bush.....	6,213,783	3,735,020	7,139,463	6,222,008

And from August 1, to and including Feb. 4, for four years:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour..... bbls.	2,524,103	2,607,846	3,235,068	2,619,610
Wheat..... bushels.	27,571,079	29,239,270	25,034,632	25,386,672
Corn..... bushels.	13,669,100	14,364,613	15,409,670	17,151,311
Oats..... bushels.	9,212,892	8,076,660	14,061,391	11,613,511
Barley..... bushels.	4,019,737	2,088,240	2,382,802	1,631,362
Rye..... bushels.	1,011,827	896,584	1,724,271	1,223,079
Total grain, bushels.....	56,184,635	54,658,337	59,612,766	57,003,935

SHIPMENTS FROM CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, TOLEDO AND CLEVELAND FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 4, 1871.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending Feb. 4, 1871.	71,57,478	43,583	385,049	42,288	27,653	6,156
Week ending an. 28, 1870.	71,63,415	31,505	459,912	55,671	14,198	1,102
Week ending Feb. 5, 1870.	70,67,160	103,177	178,461	40,069	16,751	7,190

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo and Cleveland, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 4, inclusive, for four years:

	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour.....bbls.	285,266	306,989	432,426	.....
Wheat.....bush.	179,084	496,866	420,271	.....
Corn.....bush.	1,467,544	537,913	936,350	.....
Oats.....bush.	244,810	137,334	351,384	.....
Barley.....bush.	118,407	47,156	112,172	.....
Rye.....bush.	15,780	24,721	117,279	.....
Total.....	2,025,625	1,983,990	1,937,356	.....

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the undermentioned places, February 4, 1871:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
In store at New York.....	2,308,252	239,907	1,605,635	*504,387
In store at Albany.....Jan. 1.	11,291	5,905	27,509	89,715
In store at Buffalo.....	551,409	18,530	186,753	257,200
In store at Chicago.....	3,218,761	2,340,082	618,381	353,709
In store at Milwaukee.....	2,254,942	5,975	33,915	20,157
In store at Toledo.....Jan. 28.	374,449	248,561	50,672	4,885
In store at Detroit.....Jan. 28.	116,906	7,955	10,376	894
In store at Oswego.....Dec.	550,000	82,600	50,000	86,176
In store at St. Louis.....	157,066	11,980	40,156	29,882
In store at Boston.....	10,325	179,885	106,627	34,321
In store at Toronto.....Feb. 1.	69,894	6,847	5,985	96,541
In store at Montreal.....Feb. 1.	299,428	25,241	15,155	1,400
In store at Philadelphia.....Jan. 1.	303,926	58,000	146,320	100,000
In store at Baltimore.....Jan. 1.	330,000	175,000	150,000	30,000
Rail shipments for week.....	45,583	380,049	42,288	27,652
Total in store and in transit Feb. 4.	71,10,541,562	1,776,487	3,089,952	1,666,579
Jan. 28.	71,10,706,403	3,456,241	3,176,922	1,633,186
Jan. 21.	71,10,441,547	2,788,183	3,245,872	1,649,258
Jan. 14.	71,10,243,477	2,731,028	3,223,488	1,738,536
Jan. 7.	71,10,625,855	2,879,896	3,477,593	1,878,837
Dec. 31.	70,11,341,193	2,688,010	3,058,143	2,232,592
Dec. 20.	69,12,423,117	1,712,183	3,055,856	1,578,547
Dec. 17.	70,9,450,249	1,868,388	3,187,867	1,735,132
Dec. 10.	70,10,095,446	1,775,998	3,637,164	2,889,700
Dec. 3.	70,8,439,857	1,637,828	3,281,584	2,234,503

*Estimated. 49 boat loads of Barley afloat in New York, 200,000 bush. of Wheat afloat in Chicago, and 250,000 bush. wheat afloat in New York.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 10, 1871.

There has been no very decided increase of the demand for any class of goods and in some instances a slight falling off is noticeable, with the general tone of the market for groceries hardly so firm as heretofore. The concessions allowed, however, have been light in all cases and holders appear to lose little if any confidence, the modifications of values frequently arising merely from the necessity of realizing on odd parcels from landing cargoes, the arrivals of some goods showing an increase. Another quieting influence is the fact that the January purchases and withdrawals of invoices are now pretty well distributed and it will require some little time to start up the fresh demand. Most foreign advices are construed as favorable to the selling interest whether received from producing districts or points likely to call upon our market for supplies. A small commission house is reported to have failed during the week.

The entries direct for consumption, and the withdrawals from bond, showing together the total thrown on the market for the week, were as follows:

Tea, black.....	9,220 pkgs.	Laguayra ..	1,440 bags.	Sugar, Brazil.	..... bags.
Green.....	7,057 pkgs.	Other, do.	1,287 bags.	Manilla, &c.	7,741 bags.
Japan.....	3,335 pkgs.	Sugar, Cuba.	8,809 boxes.	M'Las'es, Cuba	1,233 hhds.
Various.....	3,392 pkgs.	Cuba.....	2,451 hhds.	Porto Rico.	138 hhds.
Coffee, Rio.....	13,743 bags.	Porto Rico	1,037 hhds.	Demerara.....	339 hhds.
Java.....	3,224 mats.	Other.....	1,265 hhds.	Other.....	167 hhds.
Maracaibo.....	729 bags.				

Imports this week have included 2 cargoes of tea, 19,397 bags Rio, 24,325 mats Java, and 22,859 bags of other kinds of coffee, and good receipts of sugar and molasses, including 13,384 bags Manila sugar.

The stocks in New York at date, and imports at the five leading ports since Jan. 1, 1871, are as follows:

	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
Tea.....lbs.	.....	.....	9,208,691	4,791,220
Coffee (indirect import).....pkgs.	.....	.....	1,283	3,223
Tea, Rio.....bags.	10,046	46,201	114,364	176,675
Coffee, other.....bags.	30,321	12,138	70,077	29,233
Sugar.....boxes.	37,275	81,414	41,161	36,169
Sugar.....hhds.	26,006	47,510	20,938	25,814
Sugar.....bags.	328,407	245,878	69,373	104,457
Molasses.....hhds.	7,498	16,127	6,639	26,946

TEA.

The very liberal movement reported in our last gave the trade a fair supply, and this, in connection with a desire among buyers to await the result of the public sale has contributed to keep the market in a comparatively quiet condition. Still there was some call throughout, and a pretty good business transacted, the wants of buyers as before requiring Oolong mostly. Prices are still quoted as quite firm and uniform, and it undoubtedly would be a difficult matter to gain any positive concession, but the assortment is larger, pretty well distributed, and would be purchasers have a better opportunity for shopping around in making selections, which gives them rather more advantage than previous to the recent arrivals. The line trade has been a little dull, though a few goods were distributed every day by most of the leading brokers. The invoice sales embrace 6,180 Greens, 7,250 Oolongs, 700 Sonchongs and 5,000 Japans. The auction sale on Thursday was well attended and on the whole satisfactory. The fine grades of Japans hardly sold up to expectations, but the low qualities brought comparatively fair prices. The balance of the offering contained nothing particularly attractive.

Imports this week have included 29,747 pounds Black, 742,901 pounds Green,

and 31,093 pounds Japan, per "Lady Elizabeth," from Shanghai; 734,215 pounds Green, and 70,649 pounds Japan, per "Dilpusund," from Shanghai, and 1,762 packages.

The following table shows the imports of Tea into the United States (not including San Francisco), from January 1 to date, in 1871 and 1870:

	Black.	Green.	Japan.	Total.
1871.....	2,053,358	4,330,147	2,804,386	9,208,691
1870.....	1,520,335	1,639,214	35,543	3,195,095

The indirect importations, including receipts by P. M. Steamers via Aspinwall, have been 4,283 pkgs. since January 1, against 3,735 last year.

COFFEE.

The market for Brazil has been rather more active, and though at one time developing slight indications of weakness, the tone subsequently became strong again and importers generally seem fully as confident as during the month of January. All calls are met, to be sure, without any positive demands for advanced figures, but the stocks keep at a pretty low figure, and the private accounts from Europe are said to encourage the belief in a probable demand from that quarter, while our own jobbers must soon begin to make good the supplies distributed during the period they have been awaiting fresh arrivals. Latest accounts from Rio Janeiro are also considered strong, and there is said to be very close calculations to find a margin on goods laid down here at current values. Ordinary roasting stock, or a nice prime bright quality are still the favorites, though medium grades meet with a fair outlet. The other leading coastwise markets have shown a fair degree of animation and extreme prices were obtained, in some cases relatively higher than at this point. The stock of Java in first hands has been increased somewhat by recent arrivals, but is not large by any means, and holders remain pretty firm in their views, insisting that full figures be bid before entering upon negotiations. Buyers, however, appear quite as indifferent and the call has not been very sharp, except for the ordinary lots from second hands. West India descriptions are in a somewhat doubtful state, scarcely any business doing in large invoices, and indeed no great demand appearing except for the St. Domingo suited to European markets. Holders, however, express themselves full as confident as before, and few can be found placing their samples on the market in search of an outlet. Sales of 21,428 bags Rio; 1,239 bags Santos; 2,000 bags Maracaibo; 1,350 bags Savanilla; 200 bags Costa Rica; 200 bags Curacao; 1,750 bags St. Domingo, and 5,000 bags the latter shipped from first hands. At Baltimore 15,362 bags Rio; at Philadelphia 3,350 bags Laguayra, and at Boston 15,125 mats Java.

Imports of Rio this week have included the following cargoes: "Ludwig," 5,000 bags; "Matchless," 4,469 bags; "Alpha," 4,800 bags; "St. Ursula," 5,128 bags. Of other sorts the imports have included 23,302 mats Java, per "Wallace," 15,348 do, per "Knight of Snowdon," 4,198 bags St. Domingo, per steamer "Gulf Stream," 190 bags do, per "E. H. Hatfield," 1,300 bags do, per "F. Jameson," 900 bags do, per "Village Belle," 913 bags do, per "Isaac Oliver," 830 bags do, per "Alfred," and 14,628 bags of sundries.

The stock of Rio Feb. 9, and the imports since January 1, 1871, are as follows:

	New York.	Phila.	Balti.	New York.	Savan.	Gal.	Total.
In bags.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock, Jan. 1.....	10,046	21,979	11,007	4,967	3,000	55,839	55,839
Same date 1870.....	5,518	14,173	9,000	8,000	2,000	70,726	70,726
Imports.....	84,350	3,550	30,554	15,000	7,500	3,000	143,954
" in 1870.....	78,991	.....	42,694	31,095	10,800	9,045	166,605

Of other sorts the stock at New York, Feb. 9, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1871, were as follows:

	(New York)	Boston.	Phila.	Balti.	N. Orleans.	Total.
	stock.	stock.	import.	import.	import.	import.
In bags	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java and Singapore.....	1,610	24,255	5,840	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	14,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maracaibo.....	714	1,652	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laguayra.....	1,610	16,412	1,159	.....	.....	.....
St. Domingo.....	8,129	16,822	.....	714	10	.....
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	30,321	59,121	9,999	714	10	233
Same time, 1870.....	13,138	21,697	7,504	.....	.....	32

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. + Also, 51,168 mats.

SUGAR.

The market for raws since our last has been rather slow, and lost tone considerably, with prices lower and generally lacking strength. Some few holders still feel confident, and are to a certain extent indifferent operators, but there is enough willing to realize to keep all outlet supplied, and the advantage for the time being is with the buyer. An absence of any further very stimulating advices from Europe and a general contraction of the home demand both from refiners and the trade have had a slightly weakening effect, but the main cause of the depression is the appearance of the new crop from Cuba, which has come to hand with considerable freedom, and naturally induces caution among those who have stock to secure, and the policy has been to regulate purchases as closely as possible to actual wants. Importers have developed no desire to force business on their fresh receipts, but were willing to entertain any reasonable bids. Quotations have been somewhat irregular of late, owing to the difference in the qualities, the old crop being dry and hard, and commanding about 1-16@1/8c. more than the new sugars, which are wet and heavy. Domestic goods are still on the market to a moderate extent, and find a fair sale at about the former average of prices. On refined goods there has been some irregularity in price, with hard doing a little better than other grades, but on the whole the tendency was rather downward. The general demand proved fair, and as the production was moderate, stocks did not increase, though with few exceptions refiners were enabled to meet most calls. The transactions in raws include 1,400 hhds. Cuba, 550 hhds. Martinique, 600 hhds. Demerara, 600 hhds. New Orleans, 200 hhds. British clarified, 150 hhds. various grades, 13,460 boxes Havana, 6,000 bags Manila, 3,800 bags Pernambuco, and 945 hhds. Melado.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, Feb. 9, were as follows:

	Cuba.	Cuba.	P. Rico.	Other Brazil.	Manilla, &c.	Melado.	Total.
	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.
Imports this week.....	11,134	3,082	1,329	1,329	3,078	1,354	20,306
" since Jan. 1.....	22,432	6,173	550	7,067	12,666	47,753	2,683
" same time, '70.....	14,927	9,589	829	4,467	27,000	49,185	.....
Stock in first hands.....	37,275	.....	27,006	.....	323,477	.....	3,283
Same time 1870.....	81,414	.....	47,510	.....	245,878	.....	817
" 1869.....	6,883	.....	15,876	.....	55,346	.....	41

MOLASSES.

The market for foreign goods has been a little more active, but not to any unusual extent, and there is still a lack of interest on the part of buyers. The old crop presents no attractions whatever unless offered at ruinously low rates to present owners, and the receipts of new crop thus far have either come direct to refiners or been held at rates far above bids for the quality, which was mostly a Muscovado not required by either the trade or refiners just at this season.

The only outright and positive demand is for choice and fancy grocery goods, the more so since all the best domestic has disappeared and as soon as anything acceptable comes on the market a good trade at full prices may be looked for. Some high testing clayed Cuba would also be acceptable, and probably command extreme rates. Domestic has been only moderately active, the supply larger, and receivers pretty free sellers, both from pier and store, at declining prices, as the quality is poor and the desire quite general to quit stock at once. We are now receiving mostly frosted lots, and they must be sold low if at all. The transactions embrace 925 hhds Cuba Muscovado (old crop), 100 hhds English Island, &c., and 2,000 bbls New Orleans.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, Feb. 9, were as follows:

	Cuba, "hds.	P. Rico, "hds.	Demerara, "hds.	Other "hds.	N. O. bbls
Imports this week.....	3,542	311	255	48	5,969
" since Jan. 1.....	3,711	344	1,053	511	25,756
" same time 1870.....	8,969	886	1,605	59	8,149
Stock in first hands.....	6,061	17	1,420		4,500
" same time '70.....	12,295	575	2,327		2,540
" same time '69.....	13,508	534	2,065		3,500

Imports of Sugar & Molasses at leading ports since Jan. 1.

The imports of sugar (including Molado), and of Molasses at the leading ports from January 1, 1871, to date, have been as follows:

	Boxes.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.	1871.
New York.....	22,482	20,303	16,472	15,931	60,419	73,385	5,624	13,739	
Boston.....	10,114	6,302	1,746	1,424	4,433	7,702	997	3,736	
Philadelphia.....	100	4,242	1,791	4,969	171	9,470	18	3,138	
Baltimore.....		3,807						684	
New Orleans.....									
Total.....	41,161	36,190	20,218	25,314	69,813	104,457	6,639	26,946	

Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

SPICES.

In the way of invoices the market has been very dull, and we learn of nothing sold worthy of notice. The jobbing trade has also been a little slow but in small lots a fair amount of stock still goes out and dealers appear to retain confidence on most goods, though Cassia if anything is again easier, and other grades are without buoyancy. Nutmegs and Pepper are probably the strongest in price, and few holders of these offer supplies with any freedom, but the majority meet bids at full market figures without any great amount of hesitation.

FRUITS, &c.

The speculative demand noticed at the date of our last has subsided, and the market is quite dull. For Layer Raisins only a light jobbing trade is going on; prices, however, rule very firm at the advance, and most holders are confident of a further increase in value. Dealers are generally well stocked up for the present, and most of them have goods to arrive which will be here before their present supply is exhausted. Currants have met with a fair sale, both on spot and to arrive, and rule about steady, but, with free offerings, are no higher. Turkish Prunes are firm and meet with a steady but not large business; remaining firm at former quotations. Sardines are quiet but are held confidently, especially quarter boxes. Nuts sell moderately well to arrive, but are rather quiet on the spot; prices for all kinds are firm.

Foreign Green are in good demand and firm in price. The supply of West India is not over abundant, and these sell at higher prices. We quote: Porto Rico Oranges, \$7@8 00 per bbl; Havana, \$8 00; Baracoa Coconuts, \$28@40 00 per thousand; Lemons, \$3 75@4 00 per box for Palermo and Messina, and Malaga at \$2 75@3 per box; Palermo and Messina Oranges, \$2 75@3 per box, and Valencia \$7 50@8 00 per case.

Domestic Dried have met with an active demand for Apples, and prices are higher than at the date of our last report. There is a good demand for both pared and unpared Peaches, but transactions are restricted by the small stocks. Sales of Eastern shore pared have been made as high as 26¢/c. for a lot. Old are selling better if of very good quality, and are largely mixed with new. Blackberries have again become quiet, but have lost none of their firmness, 11c. is bid for prime. Pitted Cherries have met with fair sale, and full prices have been obtained for prime dry, but lots of sugared have been sold at 16c. Raspberries are in demand and rule steady as formerly quoted. Plums sell well. Peanuts have ruled steady and moderately active; stocks are not accumulating. Pecans are quiet but remain as formerly quoted; last sale we noted was at 14c for prime. Domestic Green Apples are selling freely and are still higher, the best selections bringing \$5 50 per bbl. in lots. The South are the largest purchasers, but the city trade is also good; fair selections sell at \$5 00, and mixed lots \$4 75@5 00 per bbl. Russets begin to move and bring about \$4 75@5 25, as to quality. Cranberries continue slow of sale and prices are easy, \$9 00@10 00 per bbl. for fair quality.

ADVICES FROM PRODUCING MARKETS.

Tea.—The following shows the quantity of Tea afloat for the United States at late dates (not including San Francisco), and which has not yet arrived:

Date of sailing, 1870.	Name of Vessel.	From.	Black. lbs.	Green. lbs.	Japan. lbs.	Total. lbs.
Aug. 18.....	Louisa.....	Poochow.....	269,479			269,479
Sept. 17.....	Union.....	Shanghai.....	7,590	19,075	29,251	55,916
Oct. 1.....	Lizzie Iredale.....	Shanghai.....	34,624	706,512	41,995	783,131
Oct. 3.....	McGillivray.....	Amoy.....	580,603			580,603
Oct. 5.....	Nesutan.....	Whampoa.....	223,262	29,282		252,544
Oct. 8.....	Eleanor.....	Poochow.....	605,788			605,788
Oct. 20.....	Amadine.....	Shanghai.....	1,073,208	1,640	1,073,848	2,146,056
Oct. 24.....	N. B. Palmer.....	Shanghai.....	384,415			384,415
Nov. 1.....	Morre Castle.....	Shanghai.....	159,835	827,833		987,668
Nov. 1.....	Anglo Saxon.....	Hio-go.....			198,927	198,927
Nov. 4.....	Latona.....	Whampoa.....	76,947			76,947
Nov. 5.....	Osceola.....	Hong Kong.....	382,281			382,281
Nov. 7.....	Marathon.....	Amoy.....	364,851			364,851
Nov. 7.....	Anglo Saxon.....	Shanghai.....	47,991	782,505		830,496
Nov. 10.....	Min.....	Yokohama.....		428,332		428,332
Nov. 14.....	Esperanza.....	Poochow.....	477,747			477,747
Nov. 16.....	Argo.....	Shanghai.....	3,531	976,880		980,411
Nov. 18.....	Cleta.....	Whampoa.....	7,960	4,120	12,080	24,160
Nov. 18.....	Yokohama.....	Shanghai.....		376,906	3,519	380,425
Nov. 21.....	Belle.....	Amoy.....	224,881			224,881
Nov. 27.....	Har Cedar.....	Yokohama.....		331,810	331,810	663,620
Nov. 28.....	Argonaut.....	Shanghai.....		654,860	25,885	680,745
Nov. 29.....	Abby Bacon.....	Yokohama.....		375,456		375,456
Dec. 1.....	Nightingale.....	Hong Kong.....	437,008			437,008
Dec. 3.....	Jno. Wooster.....	Whampoa.....	12,800			12,800
Total known to be afloat.....			4,724,134	5,688,521	2,435,465	11,848,070

Total exports to U. S. ports, June 1 to Dec. 12, 3,871,089 12,596,380 5,061,542 26,520,911
Total exports to U. S. ports, same time 1869..... 3,359,681 9,953,081 3,820,547 22,333,309

*For Boston.

Rio Coffee.—Messrs. Wright & Co's telegram, dated Rio Janeiro, Jan. 18, 1871, reports: Sales Coffee for United States since Jan. 6, 53,000 bags; shipments, 38,000 bags; loading, 35,000 bags. Price, 6/250. Exchange, 24d.

Java Coffee and Sugar.—The following shows the quantity afloat for the United States by the latest advices, and which have not yet arrived:

Date.	Vessel.	Coffee. (cpls)	Sugar. (cpls)
April 9.....	Bahaguth.....	5,990	
September 30.....	Jas. Duncan, for Portland		6,971
November 13.....	Recherdas, Ambaldias, for Boston.....		9,428
November 20.....	Navigator.....		13,393
November 16.....	Borneo.....		4,100
November 22.....	Hazard.....		2,000
December 14.....	Aurelia, for Boston.....		8,000
	Susanna Johanna.....		8,500
Total piculs of 136 lbs.....		5,990	61,826

* Not sailed at last dates.

† At Bermuda, discharging, January 11.

Cuba Sugar.—HAVANA, February 3d.—The *Weekly Report* says: The market has continued very firm since the date of our last, owing principally to the still moderate arrivals of new sugars from the country. The demand has been fair, but curtailed to some extent by the above mentioned cause. There are buyers for Europe as well as for the United States on these would not sell freely even at present prices, although the small decline reported per cable from New York last night may modify their pretensions. Prices for No. 12, current class, have ruled at from 10½@10¾ rs. per arroba, closing firm.

Shipments this week from Havana and Matanzas have been as follows:

To	Boxes.	Hhds.
New York.....	3,280	1,151
Boston.....	1,404	117
New Orleans.....	2,183	80
Total export of the week to all countries.....	9,327	1,490

The general movement at both ports has been as follows:

	Rec'ts this week		Exports since January 1.				Stock at date.	
	Boxes.	Hhds.	To U. S. Boxes.	Hhds.	To all Ports. Boxes.	Hhds.	Boxes.	Hhds.
1871.....	36,253	5,001	27,321	6,649	32,849	7,518	69,540	11,090
1870.....	38,089	5,278	36,228	9,434	86,999	11,280	210,754	17,825
1869.....	48,422	5,073	24,011	6,124	51,219	6,570	118,325	9,877

New Orleans Molasses.—From the New Orleans *Price Current* of Feb. 4 we learn: Molasses—Good descriptions have continued in request, and have commanded higher prices, while poor qualities are rather slow of sale. Really Prime is very scarce, and the market is bare, or nearly so, of Choice. The supplies were mostly disposed of on Wednesday and Thursday at 15¢@25¢. 57¢ gallon for Inferior; 30¢@40¢ for Common; 45¢@51¢ for Fair; 52¢@56¢ for Prime; 57¢@59¢ for Strictly Prime, and 60¢ for Choice. Yesterday the demand was good, and the supplies were sold at the foregoing prices.

Receipts Molasses since Sept. 1, bbls.....	1570	1868
Exports coastwise, since Sept. 1, bbls.....	169,017	113,328
Receipts Sugar since Sept. 1, hhds.....	78,969	38,049
Exports Sugar since Sept. 1, hhds.....	79,478	32,959
Exports Sugar since Sept. 1, hhds.....	15,000	1,790

PRICES CURRENT.

The Following are Ruling Quotations in First Hands On the Purchase of Small Lots Prices are a Fraction Higher.

	Duty paid.	Duty paid.
Hyson, Common to fair.....	45 @ 55	H. Sk. & Tw'ky Ex. f. to fin st 55 @ 60
do Superior to fine.....	60 @ 75	Uncol. Japan, Com. to fair..... 60 @ 65
do Ex. fine to finest.....	85 @ 115	do Sup'r to fin..... 70 @ 75
Young Hyson, Com. to fair.....	50 @ 65	do Ex. f. to finest..... 80 @ 105
do Super. to fine.....	60 @ 90	Oolong, Common to fair..... 62 @ 60
do Ex. fine to finest.....	105 @ 130	do Superior to fine..... 65 @ 85
Gunp. & Imp. Com. to fair.....	65 @ 85	do Ex. fine to finest..... 85 @ 120
do Ex. f. to finest.....	85 @ 105	Sou. & Cong. Com. to fair..... 50 @ 60
Hyson Sk. & Tw. C. to fair.....	40 @ 45	do Ex. f. to finest..... 90 @ 120
do do Sup. to fine.....	46 @ 52	

Coffee.

Rio Prime, duty paid.....	gold. 15½@16½	Native Ceylon.....	gold. 15½@17
do good.....	gold. 14½@15½	Maracabo.....	gold. 14 @ 15
do fair.....	gold. 13½@14½	Laguayra.....	gold. 14 @ 15
do ordinary.....	gold. 12½@13½	St Domingo, in bond.....	gold. 9½@10
Java, mats and bags.....	gold. 19 @ 19½	Jamaica.....	gold. 12 @ 14½
do do Brown.....	20½@22½		

Sugar.

Cuba, Inf. to com. refining.....	8 @ 9	Hav'a, Box, D.S. Nos. 19 to 20.....	13½@12½
do fair to good refining.....	9½@ 9½	Havana, Box, white.....	12 @ 13
do prime.....	9½@ 9½	Porto Rico, refining grades.....	9 @ 9½
do fair to good grocery.....	9½@ 9½	do grocery grades.....	9½@11
do pr. to choice grocery.....	10½@10½	Brazil, bags.....	8½@ 9½
do centrifugal, hhds. & bxs.....	9½@10½	Manila, bags.....	12½@12½
do Melado.....	8½@ 9½	White Sugars, A.....	12½@12½
Hav'a, Box, D.S. Nos. 7 to 9.....	8½@ 9½	do do B.....	12½@12½
do do do 10 to 12.....	9½@ 9½	do do extra C.....	12 @ 12½
do do do 13 to 15.....	10½@10½	Yellow sugars.....	11 @ 12
do do do 16 to 18.....	11½@12	Crushed and granulated.....	9 @ 9
		Powdered.....	10½@14½

Molasses.

New Orleans new.....	7 gall. 55 @ 68	Cuba Clayed.....	20 @ 25
Porto Rico.....	53 @ 53	Cuba centrifugal.....	18 @ 20
Cuba Muscovado.....	25 @ 33	English Islands.....	25 @ 40

Rice.

Ragoon, dressed, gold in bond 3 @ 3½	Carolina (new).....	7½@8½
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Spices.

Cassia, in cases.....	gold 3 @ 3½	Pepper in bond..... (gold)	11½@ 11½
Cassia, in mats.....	3 @ 3½	do Singapore & Sumatra.....	16½@ 16½
Ginger, Race and Af (gold).....	9 @ 11½	Pimento, Jamaica..... (gold)	8½@ 8½
Mace.....	do @ 15	do in bond.....	do 3½@ 3½
Nutmegs, casks.....	83 @ 85	Cloves in bond.....	do 12½@ 12½
do cases Penang.....	83 @ 85	do in bond.....	do 7½@ 7½

Fruits and Nuts.

Raisins, Seedless, new 7 mat 60 @		Brazil Nuts.....	11 @
do Layer, 1870, 7 box 3 80 @		Filberts, Sicily.....	10½@
do Valencia, 7 box.....		do Barcelona.....	9½@ 10
do London Layer.....	3 75 @	African Peanuts.....	2 3½@ 2 40
Citron, 7 box.....	3 @	Walnuts, Bordeaux.....	12 @ 13
Prunes, Turkish, old.....		Macaroni, Italian.....	3 50 @
Prunes, Turkish, new.....		Fire Crack, best No 1 7 box	3 50 @
Prunelles.....		DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS.....	
Dates.....		Apples, State.....	7 @ 6½
Figs, Smyrna.....	12 @ 22	do Western.....	6 @ 6½
Cherries German.....	8 @	do Southern, common	4 @ 4½
		do prime.....	5½@ 6
		do sliced.....	7 @ 9½

Canton Ginger.....	9 00@ 9 50
Almonds, Languedoc.....	19 1/2@ 19
do Tarragona.....	19 1/2@ 19
do Ivica.....	18 1/2@ 18
do Sicily, soft shell.....	18 1/2@ 18
do Shelled, Spanish.....	30 @ 31
do paper shell.....	32 @ 33
Sardines.....	7 1/2@ 8
Sardines.....	7 1/2@ 8

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Alum.....	3 1/2@ 3 1/2	Esson Salts.....	2 @ 2 1/2
El Carb, Soda (Eng.).....	4 1/2@ 4 1/2	Sic. Licorice.....	21 @ 22
Borax.....	30 @ 31	Calabra Imitation.....	21 @ 22
Sal Soda, Cask.....	2 @ 2 1/2	Wadder.....	11 @ 12 1/2
Sulphur.....	3 1/2@ 3 1/2	Indigo, Madras.....	15 @ 16
Saltpetre.....	8 @ 8 1/2	do Manila.....	80 @ 81 1/2
Copperas.....	1 1/2@ 1 1/2	Cordage, Manila, 1/2 and 3/4.....	29 1/2@ 30 1/2
Camphor, in bbls.....	70 @ 75	do do Large sizes.....	19 @ 19 1/2
Castle Soaps.....	11 @ 11 1/2	Sisal.....	1 @ 1 1/2

Syrups.

Havemeyer's & Elder.....	60 @ 61 1/2	William Moller & Sons.....	60 @ 61 1/2
New York Steam.....	54 @ 54 1/2	Mathieson & Wiechers.....	60 @ 61 1/2
Johnson & Sons.....	50 @ 50 1/2	Moller, Sierck & Co.....	55 @ 56 1/2
Mollers & Martens.....	50 @ 50 1/2	Brunjes, Ockerhausen & Co.....	55 @ 56 1/2
Wheatley, Williams & Co.....	50 @ 50 1/2	Moller, Odell & Co.....	50 @ 51 1/2
Long Island.....	50 @ 50 1/2	Booth & Edgar.....	50 @ 51 1/2
Livingston.....	50 @ 50 1/2	Hudson River.....	50 @ 51 1/2
Williamson, Griffin & Co.....	50 @ 50 1/2	Ockerhausen Bros.....	50 @ 51 1/2
North River.....	50 @ 50 1/2	Wintjen, Dick & Co.....	50 @ 51 1/2
Wallace & Schomaker.....	50 @ 50 1/2	Havemeyer & Co.....	70 @ 71 1/2
Greer, Turner & Co.....	50 @ 50 1/2	Canfield & Benner.....	50 @ 51 1/2
W. Harrison.....	50 @ 50 1/2	C. W. Dunst.....	50 @ 51 1/2
Pacific.....	50 @ 50 1/2	Union.....	50 @ 51 1/2
Atlantic.....	50 @ 50 1/2	Franklyn.....	50 @ 51 1/2

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., February 10, 1871.

There has been no notable improvement in the Dry Goods trade during the past week, but the market has developed a better tone, with more inquiry toward the close. At the beginning of the week there were only a few buyers in the market, and these represented the heavy trade, buying chiefly full packages. Later, however, there have been more arrivals of smaller dealers, and the demand for goods from jobbers has materially increased. The movements are light, and are still confined almost wholly to domestic cotton goods, but there is decidedly more animation in the trade, and the prospects are said to be favorable for an earlier opening of the jobbing trade than jobbers have, for some time past, expected. A majority of the arrivals, and the bulk of the orders received thus far, have been from the South, though a few Western package buyers are purchasing cotton goods. The high rates for freight over the trunk lines running to the West, are delaying the trade with that section, as, in view of the facilities for rapid transportation, dealers there are deferring their purchases in the hope that by the time goods are actually needed to supply the wants of consumers' rates will be lower. The Pennsylvania road, although combined with the Erie and New York Central in the advanced charges, are, we are informed, "cutting" their rates in some instances, and as a similar course has always resulted in breaking up the combination, in the past, hopes are entertained by dealers that the present agreement will be annulled soon.

At the present time, however, at the moment, and dealers generally are preparing to open their spring stocks. The city retail trade is as quiet as usual at this stage of the season. The sale of winter fabrics is over, and it is yet too early for any trade in Spring goods.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The market has been animated, in consequence of an advance in several prominent makes of bleached fabrics and a prospective rise in the entire list. Heavy sales of unbroken packages have been made, both by agents and jobbers, and the light stocks held by the former at the time of our last report have been considerably lessened. Brown and bleached goods have been advanced in several instances and the tendency of prices is still upward. Colored cotton goods have not begun selling very freely as yet, but there is some improvement in the general trade and certain fabrics are in good request. Prices rule steady on all lines, but are always subject to a more or less general revision at the opening of a season, and at present quotations are in some instances nominal. Prints are selling more freely, and the offerings of light colorings are liberal. Prices are steady at our quotations, the only change being Lodies, which were opened at 10 1/2c, in an extensive assortment of styles.

WOOLEN GOODS.—The demand for light weight woollens is only moderate at the moment, and is somewhat less than is usual at this season of the year. The sales of this class of fabrics were unusually heavy during January, and the large buyers seem to be well stocked up. These dealers are consequently purchasing very small amounts at present, while the trade with small dealers has not begun. The Western trade is kept back by high freights, and the Southern trade is confined to the large dealers, who are taking fair amounts. The stock of woollen goods in the market is small in the aggregate, as compared with the amount usually held at this season of the year, but the assortment of styles is varied, and buyers find no difficulty in obtaining samples for selections. The

production continues light, and a few weeks of active trade would, it is said, cause a scarcity of many prominent makes.

FOREIGN GOODS.—The trade in foreign goods is confined almost wholly to first hands, and is light in the aggregate. Package buyers from other cities are in the market, and are buying moderate amounts of fabrics suited to the early trade. There is still an absence of any demand for fancy fabrics or goods, especially adapted to the late trade, and the aggregate trade is by no means heavy. Gingham is reported as selling moderately from first hands at about the same prices as were current at the opening of the Spring season last year. There is no notable variation in the prices of any British fabrics as compared with those of a year ago but in some French fabrics, it is said, prices may open a trifle higher. Woollens meet steady sale, but are not especially animated at the moment, the heavy trade being well supplied, while the smaller dealers are not purchasing, as yet, to any extent.

The exports of dry goods for the past week, and since January 1, 1871, and the total for the same time in several previous years, are shown in the following table:

	FROM NEW YORK.		FROM BOSTON.	
	Domestic.	Dry Goods.	Domestic.	Dry Goods.
Total for the week.....	pkgs. 179	Val. \$19,227	pkgs. 61	Val. \$9,568
Since January 1, 1871.....	2,461	221,907	354	74,471
Same time 1870.....	998	126,920	405	104,389
" " 1869.....	957	102,688	105	38,866
" " 1868.....	1,025	56,701	463	201,535
" " 1867.....	585	212	.....	1,937
" " 1866.....	9,473	.....	.....	121
				4,864

We annex a few particulars of leading articles of domestic manufacture, our prices quoted being those of leading Jobbers:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are in relatively fair demand, and prices are stiffer, but remain without important advance. Amoskeag A 36 12 1/2, do B 36 12, Atlantic A 36 13, do D 11, do H 12 1/2, Appleton A 36 13, Augusta 36 11 1/2, do 30 10, Bedford R 30 8 1/2, Boott O 34 10 1/2, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 8, Great Falls M 36 11 do S 33 10, Indian Head 36 13, do 30 10 1/2, Indian Orchard, A 40 13, do C 36 11, Laconia O 39 12 do B 37 11, Lawrence A 36 11, Lyman O 36 11, do E 36 12 1/2, Medford 36 12, Nashua fine O 33 11 1/2, do 36 13, do E 40 15, Newmarket A 36 11, Pacific extra 36 12 1/2, do L 36 11 1/2, Pepperell 7-4 22 1/2, do 8-4 25, do 9-4 27 1/2, do 10-4 32 1/2, do 11-4 37 1/2, Pepperell E fine 39 13, do R 36 12, Pocasset F 30 8 1/2, Saranac fine O 33 11, do R 36 13, Stark A 36 12 1/2, Swift, River 36 9, Tiger 27 8.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS are in good request, and the movements are heavy, while prices tend upward. We quote as follows: Amoskeag 46 16 1/2, do 42 15, do A 36 15, American A 36 12 1/2, Androscoggin L 36 16 1/2, Arkwright WT 36 18, Ballou & Son 36 13, Bartlett 36 14 1/2, do 33 13 1/2, Bates XX 36 16 1/2 @ 18, Blackstone AA 36 14, Boott B 36 13 1/2, do O 30 11, do R 23 9, Clarks 36 17 1/2, Dwight D 40 18, Ellerton 10-4 45, Forestdale 36 15, Fruit of the Loom 36 15, Globe 27 7, Gold Medal 36 12 1/2, Great Falls Q 36 16, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 15, Hope 36 13, James 36 15, Lonsdale 36 15, Masonville 36 16 1/2 @ 16, Newmarket C 36 12 1/2, New York Mills 36 21, Pepperell 6-4 22 1/2, do 10-4 37 1/2, Tuscarora XX 36 13, Utica 5-4 25 do 6-4 32 1/2, do 9-4 47, do 10-4 52 1/2, Waltham X 33 11 1/2, do 42 15 do 4-4 22 1/2, do 9-4 37 1/2, do 10-4 37 1/2, Wamsutta 36 20.

PRINTING CLOTHS are moving less freely, and prices are a point lower. Orders for 64x64s, deliverable later in the season, have been placed at 6 1/2c. Transactions in spot goods are very light at 7 @ 7 1/2c.

PRINTS are in better demand, though the trade is light for the season. Prices are firm, as follows: American 11, Albion solid 11, Allens, 11, do pinks 12, purples 12, Arnold 9, Atlantic 6, Dunnell's 11, Hamilton 11, London mourning 10, Mallory 11 1/2, Manchester 11, Merrimac D 11, do pink and purple 13 1/2, do W fancy 12 1/2, Oriental 11, Pacific 11, Richmond's 11, Simpson Mourning 10 1/2, Sprague's pink 11 1/2, do blue and White 11, do shirtings 10, Wamsutta 7 1/2.

CHECKS.—Caledonia 70 22 1/2, do 50 24, do 12 26 1/2, do 10 21, do 8 17 do 11 22, do 15 27 1/2, Cumberland 13, Jos Greers, 55 15 1/2, do 65 18 Kennebeck 20, Lanark, No. 2, 9 1/2, Medford 13, Meel's No. A 1 29.

DENIMS.—Amoskeag 26, Bedford 14 1/2, Beaver Cr. AA 23, Columbian, heavy 24, Haymaker Bro. 14, Manchester 20, Otis AXA 22 1/2, do B3 20, Corset Jeans, Amoskeag 11 1/2, Androscoggin —, Bates 9, Everett 16 1/2, Indian Orchard Imp. 10, Laconia 11 1/2, Newmarket 10.

COTTON BAGS.—Ontario A \$35 @ 40 00, American \$30 00, Androscoggin \$37 50, Great Falls A \$35 00, Lewiston \$32 50, Stark A \$35 00.

BROWN DRILLS.—Atlantic 12 1/2, Appleton 12 1/2, Amoskeag 13, Augusta 12 1/2, Pacific 12 1/2, Pepperell 13, Stark A 12 1/2.

STRIPES.—Albany 8 1/2, Algodon 16 1/2, American 11-12, Amoskeag, 19-20, Hamilton 19-20, Haymaker 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2, Sheridan A 10 1/2, do G 10 1/2, Uncasville A 12-18, Whittenton A 22 1/2.

TICKINGS.—Albany 8 1/2, American 14 1/2, Amoskeag ACA 30, do A 24, do B 21, do C 19, do D 17, Blackstone River 14 1/2, Conestoga extra 32 21, do do 36 25, Cordis AAA 24, do ACE 27, Hamilton 21, Swift River 13 1/2, Thorndike A 14, Whittenton A 22 1/2, York 30 22 1/2.

GINGHAMS.—Olyde, 11 1/2; Earleton, extra, 18; Glasgow, 14; Gloucester, 13; Hadley, 14; Hampden, 15; Hartford, 13; Lancaster, 15; Lancashire, 15; Pequa, 12 1/2; Park Mills, 14; Quaker City, 14.

MOUSELINE DELAINES.—Pacific 18, Manchester 18, Hamilton 18, Tyecon reps 23-27 1/2, Pacific Mills printed armures 19, do Imperial reps 22 1/2, do aniline 22, do plain assorted colored armures 19, do do Orientals 18, do do alpaca 21, do do corded do 22 1/2.

CARPETS.—Lowell Company's ingrain are quoted at \$1 for superfine, 2 mos. credit, or less 2 per cent., 10 days; \$1 15 for extra superfine, and \$1 42 1/2 for three-ply; Hartford Company's \$1 for medium superfine; \$1 15 for superfine; \$1 42 1/2 for Imperial three-ply, and \$1 50 for extra three-ply; Brussels \$1 80 for 3 fr., \$1 90 for 4 fr., and \$2 or 5 fr.